

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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PLAN SACCO-VANZETTI CONFERENCES

British Miners Reject "Peace" with Wage Cut

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, May 20.—The government's proposals for a settlement of the miners' strike were rejected by the national conference of miners' meeting here today.

The proposals contained provisions for wage reductions. In accordance with their original slogan of "Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day," the miners voted to continue the strike.

'EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER' PARTY SLOGAN

Membership Drive Will Open on May 30th

The Workers (Communist) Party is now mobilizing its entire membership for an intense campaign to win new members for the Party and to bring many of the old members, who were lost during the reorganization period, back into active work in the Party.

"Within two weeks every unit of the Party will be mobilized in the most intense drive we have yet waged to win new members for our Party," declared Jay Lovestone, head of the organization department of the Workers (Communist) Party in an interview with a representative of the DAILY WORKER on the organization drive which opens on May 30.

Detailed instructions are now being sent out by the national organization department to all shops and street nuclei to mobilize every member for this campaign under the slogan: "Every member get a member." This campaign is part and parcel of the drive to rouse the workers to independent proletarian political action in the coming congressional elections.

Every Unit to Be Mobilized.
Special meetings of every Party unit are being called to consider the (Continued on page 3)

W. E. D. Stokes Leaves an \$8,000,000 Estate

NEW YORK, May 20.—W. E. D. Stokes, millionaire hotel owner and principal in many sensational court cases, left an estate approximately valued at \$8,000,000.

It was believed that the bulk of the estate would go to W. E. D. Stokes Jr., son of the deceased financier and the former Cuban beauty, Rita Hernandez de Alba d'Acosta, from whom Stokes was divorced in 1900.

Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes, widow of the millionaire clubman, was en route to this city from Denver, where she has been residing since her legal separation from Stokes. She was accompanied by her two children. According to her lawyer, Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Stokes had asked that the funeral be delayed until her arrival.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

OLGIN AND WEINSTONE TO SPEAK FOR LENINIST YOUTH CAMP MAY 23

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—A real chance to live for one afternoon in a children's world is offered by the Young Pioneers here for their May 23 affair. This is no ordinary affair. Its main purpose is to serve as the opening wedge in the campaign which the Communist children are conducting for their summer Leninist Youth Camp. The camp life this year will be enriched by the attendance of the children of the Passaic textile strikers.

Big things will happen at the affair. Besides a musical program M. Olgin who spent some time in the Soviet Union will speak on the work and life of the Pioneers in the U. S. S.

Riff Fighters Start
Fighting Again After
French Begin Attack

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 20.—The Riffs have started a counter attack in reply to the French offensive begun yesterday by the French, according to reports today from Rabat.

SEND IN A SUB!
Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

DAUGHERTY OUT ON \$5,000 BAIL IN GRAFT TRIAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 20.—Harry M. Daugherty, formerly attorney-general of the United States, pleaded not guilty when arraigned in federal court here on an indictment charging him with "conspiracy to defraud the government of its rights and functions."

The indictment had been returned by a federal grand jury investigating the transfer of stocks on the American Metals Company, seized during the war by the alien property custodian's office.

Daugherty's plea of not guilty was made thru his counsel, Max D. Steuer. Daugherty was held in \$5,000 bail, which was immediately furnished.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Fight for Sacco and Vanzetti!

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

WILL the American workers let Sacco and Vanzetti die because they dared take part in the struggle of the workers?

When the capitalist authorities were ready to march Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair in 1921, it was the mighty wave of protest from the workers the world over that halted the execution. American capitalism dared not proceed with its execution of "class justice" because in Rome, Berlin, Paris, Buenos Aires, and the other great capitals of the world, the workers by the tens of thousands marched to the American embassies to raise their voices in protest.

Sacco and Vanzetti are alive today because the international labor movement took up the fight to save them from the capitalist executioners.

The capitalist executioners who have pursued Sacco and Vanzetti thru all these years because they were valiant and militant fighters for the workers' interests, think that the workers have forgotten Sacco and Vanzetti, that they can now

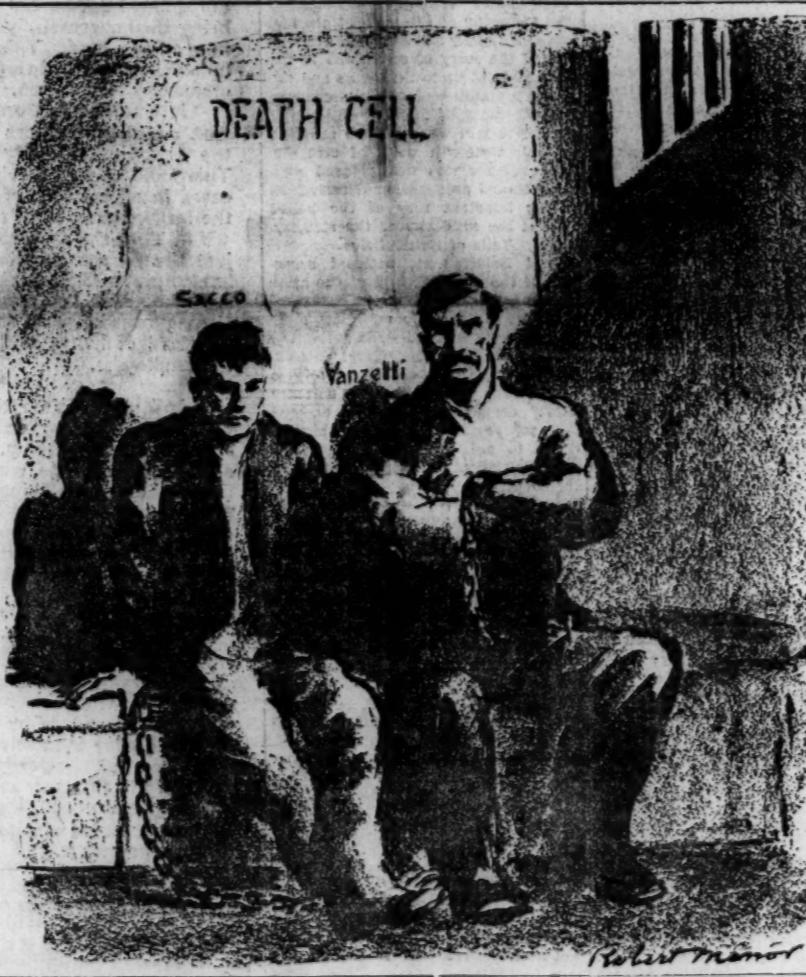
wreak the vengeance of which they were cheated five years ago. They have given a few turns to the legal machinery of the capitalist state, unwound some red tape, and declared that Sacco and Vanzetti must die.

Now the workers of this country must speak. If they declare with a voice of thunder "Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die," they can snatch these valiant working class fighters from the capitalist executioners. The capitalist executioners will not dare act in the face of a mighty protest by the workers.

Mobilization of the workers for Sacco and Vanzetti is the great task of the day. Mass meetings, resolutions, demonstrations must express the determination to save them not only from the executioners but from further capitalist persecution. The Workers (Communist) Party pledges its entire strength to the mobilization of the workers to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die!"

GET THEM OUT!



ON PAGE 5

The biggest news of the year
for our readers.

STRIKE

Oil
A NEW
NOVEL
Upton Sinclair

COOLIDGE SIGNS WATSON-PARKER RAILROAD BILL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Coolidge today signed the notorious Watson-Parker railroad bill, which automatically abolishes the railroad labor board and sets up legal machinery for enforcing company unionism upon all the railroads of the United States, abolishes the strike weapon in practice because it places strikers in the position of being in contempt of court, a charge on which they may be sentenced to jail without trial.

The strike-breaking president, in commenting upon the bill, said it marked "a forward step in relations between capital and labor."

The rank and file of many railroad labor organizations are beginning to make their protests heard as the full meaning of the conspiracy between the officials of their organizations and the railroad managers against them becomes known.

SPEAKERS:

WM. GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor.

O. SCHACHTMAN, President of the Furriers' International.

BEN GOLD, Chairman of the Furriers' New York Joint Board.

SIDNEY HILLMAN, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

JOHN COUGHLIN, Secretary of the New York Trades and Labor Council.

AND OTHERS representing New York Labor have been invited to speak.

TWENTY KILLED IN HASSLOCH POWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION

MANNHEIM, Germany, May 20.—A terrific explosion destroyed the famous powder factory at Hassloch. It is believed that twenty persons are dead. The Hassloch factory is one of the largest in Germany.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 20.—University of Cincinnati students voted nearly five to one in favor of the national prohibition act in a campus referendum on the Volstead law.

Of the 256 students who cast ballots, 165 favored the present prohibition act, 60 favored modification and 31 were for repeal.

Auspices of the General Strike Committee of the New York Furriers' Union, supported by wide sections of the N. Y. Labor Movement.

FIGHT FOR
THE
FORTY-HOUR
WEEK!

MASS MEETING AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SATURDAY, MAY 22, AT 2 P.M.

SLUSH FUND TO BE BIG ISSUE IN FALL FIGHT

Election Graft Is Now Under Fire

BULLETIN

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—John S. Fisher, Mellon-Coolidge candidate for the republican nomination for governor, took the lead today in the counting of the ballots of Tuesday's election and is practically assured of the nomination. This changes the outlook considerably and if Fisher holds his lead it will give the administration forces control of the state patronage and hence the state republican machine.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, May 20.—With the republican stalwarts stampeded into yielding to the demand of Senator "Jim" Reed, democrat of Missouri, for a wholesale investigation of the expenditure of funds in the primary elections the whole issue of "Newberryism" is again raised at Washington.

So swift was the action of the insurgents who jammed the resolutions thru following the slashing attacks by Reed of Missouri and Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and so confused was the old guard of the administration forces that the vice-president, Charles S. Dawes, completely bewildered and taken off his guard appointed a committee controlled by insurgent republicans and radical democrats.

This was a desperate political move to create the impression that the administration did not fear such an investigation, but now that the machinery is in motion to bring the whole question of such expenditures into the open the Mellon-Coolidge gang is trying to devise some way of evading the consequences.

Saloon League Under Fire.

The Reed resolution is more far-reaching than many senators at first suspected because the main debate yesterday revolved around the question of the alleged expenditure of millions of dollars in the Pennsylvania primary election and obscured the sweeping nature of the proposition which demanded investigation of any "organization, form or individual" to aid individual candidates. This includes such organizations as the anti-saloon league, whose supporters have consistently blocked all attempts to investigate its source of funds.

Newberryism Issue.

It is certain that the democrats in the coming congressional elections will make Newberryism the paramount issue against their republican opponents, with the question of modification of the Volstead act also playing an important role.

"We will carry Newberryism into every state of the Union," said one ranking senate democrat today. "That's a fighting slogan for us and we'll elect a democratic congress on it, paving the way for a democratic president in 1928. We'll fight Newberryism not only as represented by the vote which seated Newberry, but as represented by the efforts of a few rich men to buy seats in the senate and to poison the electorate thru the lavish spending of millions of dollars in primary campaigns."

As the democrats rejoiced, the republicans were correspondingly down-hearted.

One veteran western republican berated the Coolidge administration and observed, "If the administration won't help us in the primaries and we can't win if it does, what's the use of lining up with the administration. I'm going to make my battle on my own feet."

Insurgent Committee.

The slush fund committee, comprising Senators David A. Reed, republican of Pennsylvania; Deneen, republican of Illinois; LaFollette, progressive-republican of Wisconsin; Bayard, democrat of Delaware, and James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, will meet within the next day or two to organize. It will elect its own chairman, which means that Reed of Missouri will get the post.

The committee undoubtedly will open its inquiry by investigating the charges against Pepper's backers. It may have serious consequences politically as "Jim" Reed demanded in the senate that if \$2,000,000 had been spent to aid Pepper, the "rich men spending it" ought to be given terms in a penitentiary.

Coal Dealers Accuse Operators.

WASHINGTON, (F.P.)—Charges that anthracite operators have been robbing and cheating the dealers and public by mixing inferior sizes with various standard sizes of coal, were made by Roderick Stephens, chairman of the executive committee of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association, in convention in Washington. Three-fourths of the members present upheld his charge, demanding that the operators stop tricking them.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

SCABS AND STREET CAR COMPANY FARE BADLY AT CANTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CANTON, O., May 20.—The Ohio Power and Light company's attempt to break the strike of union carmen between Akron and Canton on the nineteenth day of the strike met such determined protest that the effort proved a failure. Two strikers were arrested by police reserves rushed to the scene.

Strike sympathizers were attacked by company guards and scab carmen, who got the worst of it in the ensuing battle which raged for some time. Bricks and clubs broke the windows of twenty cars and the head of one scab. The scabs were so frightened that some leaped from their posts without setting the brakes and runaway cars wrecked two automobiles.

PASSAIC CLERGY URGES SENATE PROBE TEXTILES

Asks Senators to Take Immediate Action

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Senators William E. Borah, Robert M. LaFollette and Burton K. Wheeler have been approached by a delegation representing the Associated Societies and Parishes of Passaic and vicinity with a demand that they insist on immediate action on the resolution before the senate manufactures committee calling for an investigation of the textile industry of Passaic.

Walsh Urges Inquiry.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the Passaic strikers, was also present and he urged an immediate inquiry and directed the attention of the three senators to a report made by W. Jett Lauck, Washington economist, on the textile industry of Passaic.

Walsh brought out that the need for an investigation into the industry was great since the mill owners raised the poverty plea. He pointed out that the poverty plea was without foundation as the tariff law protects the Passaic industry 78% and that the profits of the mill owners on their investments had been 93%. While the companies have been making enormous profits the heads of families have been getting less than \$1,000 a year.

Because of the low wages paid to the heads of families, Walsh further pointed out, the women and the children were forced to work long hours in the mills and that child labor existed in the vilest manner" in the Passaic mills.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette and Burton K. Wheeler are both members of the same manufacturers' committee, of which Senator William B. McKinley, Illinois tractor magnate and supporter of the Coolidge anti-union policies, is chairman.

Vice-President Johnson of the Botany mills was in conference with Senator Borah after the Passaic delegation, representing a number of the societies and churches, left.

It was not possible to get any information as to what Johnson or the Botany mills had to say to Borah and what they had discussed. All that Borah would state was that Johnson had requested the interview.

To Start Investigation.

PASSAIC, May 20.—Representatives of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the National Catholic Welfare Conference at a meeting here in the district court chambers, have decided to carry on an investigation of the textile industry and the strike.

Lawless Dry Raiders Meet with Resistance at New Philadelphia, Ohio

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, May 20.—Quiet reigned in this city following a night of disorders when 1,500 citizens, enraged by promiscuous firing on the part of dry raiders operating out of the court of Mayor W. K. Weaver of Mineral City, attacked the raiders.

The town's police force of seven officers charged the 1,500, rescued the raiders and locked them up in jail.

Southern Russia Battles Against Many Floods

MOSCOW, May 20.—Southern Russia continues to battle against flood conditions.

Nineteen persons were drowned when a raft carrying thirty persons across the swollen Sulak river, capsized near Mahtachala. An avalanche is reported to have worked havoc in the Caucasus.

SEND IN A SUB!

On to Moscow!

FURRIERS CAST BIG VOTE FOR 40-HR. WEEK

Almost 100% on Union Ballot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 20.—The vote of the fur workers on the question of the forty-hour week demand in the fur strike, was counted this afternoon at the office of the joint board by the committee of shop chairmen which was appointed May 13 at the meeting in Manhattan Lyceum.

There were 9093 workers who signed names, local and ledger numbers to the pledge of loyalty to the General Strike Committee and endorsed the firm stand for a forty hour week no matter how long it may take to win it. Many signers added comments to their signatures and said, "We will stick to the end of 1926 if necessary"; or "We will stay in the fight until all our demands are won."

Almost 100%

Since there are 1,000 strikers released by the union for other work, and about 700 members of settled shops who did not attend the meeting to vote on Tuesday, this is close to a hundred percent vote of the fur workers to accept no settlement of the strike unless the forty-hour week is granted first.

The committee which counted the ballots was composed of J. Herskovitz, chairman; Lipkin, Jacobson, Schwartz, Serbansky, Mrs. Leibovitz, Fishback, Trachtenberg, D. Ziszelman, M. Tamzoff, Fijian, D. Goodman, L. Kurtz, Bassin, Skolnick, Rosenstrich, Friedman, J. Fishman, L. Cohen, Zucker, Press, Rosner, Meizer, Eisenberg. This committee gave the official report of their count at the shop chairman meeting in Beethoven Hall this evening.

On Guard.

This shop chairman meeting also discussed methods of keeping watch on the settled shops so that there should be no possibility of their doing work for those shops still on strike. This problem was discussed at last night's meeting of settled shops, and the workers arranged to report all suspicions of infringement of the agreement between the union and the employers.

Following this evening's shop chairman meeting, all the chairmen and members of the general picket committee will march to the fur manufacturing district and picket the shops there until 2:30 in the morning.

Madison Square Meeting.

Plans for Saturday's great forty-hour week mass meeting at Madison Square Garden are progressing rapidly and the campaign is rousing enthusiasm in all parts of the country. The committee in charge of arrangements received today a letter from John Coughlin, secretary of the New York Trades and Labor Council, accepting the invitation to speak on Saturday.

Greetings From California.

The following telegram came from San Francisco, California, signed by Paul Scharrerberg, secretary:

"Greetings and best wishes from the California State Federation of Labor. We have watched your wonderful struggle for the forty-hour week and feel certain that with such splendid solidarity as has been manifested you are bound to win. Please convey to your membership our hearty endorsement in your epoch-making fight."

Hat Cards.

Labor unionists throughout New York City are now carrying in their hats a card which reads "New York Labor will demonstrate for 40-hour week, 2-day rest and support of Fur Strike. Big Mass Meeting, Madison Square Garden, 49th Street & 8th Ave. Saturday, May 22nd, 1 p. m. Admission Free." The committee urges workers to carry their union cards to make sure they get into the meeting.

BUILDING LABORERS OF ROCHESTER STRIKE FOR RECOGNITION OF UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20.—Demanding recognition of their union more than an increase in wages, building trade laborers of Rochester went on strike and started to picket construction jobs.

French Debt to Come Up in House and to Be Disposed of by June 2

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The house will take up the French debt settlement on May 27 and dispose of it by June 2, Representative Tilson, Connecticut republican floor leader, informed President Coolidge today.

The Senate, Tilson said, will then ready to consider ratification of the pact, provided the French chamber of deputies and senate have acted upon it. Tilson agreed with the president that final action by this government should be predicated upon French ratification.

The department said the two companies were not competitive, the General Petroleum being a distributor and the Standard a producer.

FIRE OF MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN DESTROY MANY NEGRO WORKERS' HOMES

OMAHA, Neb., May 20.—Fifteen fire companies and hundreds of men formed into bucket brigades to fight twelve fires that broke out simultaneously shortly after 7 o'clock this morning in a district mostly populated by Negroes.

The fires, which covered an area of four blocks, were believed to be under control after two hours. An investigation already is under way by local police and state fire agents, who believe the fires were started by a fire bug.

Among the structures destroyed was the Omaha toy factory. One fireman was injured when the walls of the factory fell. Most of the houses in the district are old frame structures.

PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF MEETING HELD IN CHICAGO

International Workers' Aid on the Job

The story of the Passaic strike was related last night before a mass meeting at Hall House to a sympathetic audience.

H. M. Wicks, editorial writer of the DAILY WORKER, was introduced by the chairman of the meeting, Jack Bradon, local secretary of the International Workers' Aid, under whose auspices the meeting was held, and related the efforts of the Passaic strikers to secure a senatorial investigation of the strike and, incidentally, paid his respects to the Mellon-Coolidge regime at Washington.

Nancy Sandosky Speaks.

Nancy Sandosky, known as the "Joan of Arc" of the Passaic strikers, who led many of the picket lines and was jailed many times for her activity, related the story of conditions in the mills that led up to the strike and the police brutality and official terrorism that accompanied the long struggle of the 16,000 mill workers who are now in their sixteenth week of struggle.

The audience was well pleased with her talk and enjoyed her descriptions of the impotent fury of the police against the solidarity of the strikers.

Tells of Relief Drive.

Fred Beldenkamp, national secretary of the I. W. A., told of the aims and purposes of the organization of which he is the head and of the magnificent work it has done in aiding the relief of the Passaic strikers. His exposure of the attitude toward strike of the fake charity and "community chest" organizations clearly showed the necessity for class organization in order to aid the workers in their struggle against the employers for better conditions.

WETS DRIVE FOR STATE VOTE ON WINES AND BEER

New York to Start Ball Rolling

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A series of state-wide referendums on the issue of prohibition was looked upon by the wets today as a certain prelude to the presidential campaign of 1928.

New York, the largest state in the union, already has provided for a clean-cut test of the strength of the wet and dry sentiment. The legislature has hurdled the necessary legal obstacle, and Gov. Al Smith has supplied the executive approval.

Pennsylvania, the second largest state in the union, has just had a hand-held referendum in the senatorial primary, and will send to the senate in November another wet member.

Penn. Referendum Looms.

On the heels of the Pennsylvania showdown, it was learned today that the new Pennsylvania legislature will be asked as soon as it meets in January to authorize a referendum similar to that which has just been approved by Gov. Smith for New York.

The Vare leadership in Pennsylvania, which has just ridden into power by taking the wet side of the question, will approve it, and the Mellon leadership of the state, which went down to defeat by taking the dry side, will not stand in its way. On the contrary it will support the plan.

Merger of Standard and Petroleum Oil Concerns O. K.'d by Justice Dept.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—An investigation of the acquisition by the Standard Oil Company of New York of the assets of the General Petroleum Company shows that there was no violation of the anti-trust laws or of the 1911 decree dissolving the Standard group, the department of justice announced.

The department said the two companies were not competitive, the General Petroleum being a distributor and the Standard a producer.

SEND IN A SUB!

This Spring Has Seen the Soviet Union Take Big Strides Forward

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL

THE chorus grows. Not to be outdone by Junius B. Wood,

the Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, Walter Duranty, of the New York Times, joins in applauding the brilliant economic gains being achieved in the Union of Soviet Republics. Only part of the headline appearing over his article is as follows: "Spring Sees Russia More Prosperous: Production Increases, Railroad Traffic Gains and Unemployment is Reported Reduced."

Altho one of the few correspondents who has been at all fair in reporting Soviet developments, Duranty was among those who recently predicted dire things for the Workers' and Peasants' Republic. Reiteration of his past fears and the outlook that he pictures at the present time are contained in this paragraph:

"The last four weeks has witnessed marked improvement in the internal situation of the Soviet Union. Not only have the most obvious features of the recent crisis disappeared, such as long queues of persons waiting to buy goods at the government stores, and the premium on gold and foreign valuta, BUT THE PRODUCTION FIGURES AND THE RAILROAD RETURNS ARE MOVING STEADILY UPWARDS."

It is the increase in the production figures, of course, that helps solve all the other problems. Goods are produced to meet the growing demands of the great peasant population. This increases the flow of farm products from the land, creating a surplus available for export, thus establishing the soviet credit in other lands, the sources of imports to the Soviet Union. Duranty is always good at presenting figures. Especially eloquent are the figures setting forth the results achieved by the transportation system. Here they are:

"The average number of freight cars handled per day in April was 24,624, or a 63 PER CENT INCREASE COMPARED WITH APRIL OF LAST YEAR. Coal shows an increase of 118 per cent; metal products and iron ore an increase of 117 per cent, and timber 68.8 per cent. THE NUMBER OF IDLE FREIGHT CARS ON APRIL 1st was 29,530, reduced on May 1st to 8,032."

Whatever unemployed workers there are in the cities, are going back to the land with the spring sowing to help bring thru successfully the 1926 crops. Labor is at premium on the land. This in spite of the modern agricultural machinery that is being used in the Soviet Union on an increasingly large scale.

It was Henry Ford, the other day, who was boasting that ten of his tractors manned by ten men were now doing the work that formerly required 1,000 men with 1,000 oxen. This took place in Soviet Armenia. But this is being duplicated in all sections of the

PIONEERS FIGHT DISCRIMINATION IN U. S. SCHOOLS

Assail Teachers for Catering to Rich

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Discriminations against working-class children in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and especially against the children of foreign-born and Negro workers, was bitterly condemned by delegates from Wilmington, Del.; New York, Chester, Camden and other nearby cities, at the first district convention of the Young Pioneers of District 3 at 521 York avenue here.

Discriminations Against Children.

Many of the delegates related to the convention how teachers had catered to a select few whose parents were well-to-do and discriminated against children of working-class parents. Incidents in school life were brought up to show the need of combating this tendency on the part of the teachers to neglect the education of working-class children and spend most of their energies in educating a select few of the well-to-do class.

All of the evils of the public school system were forcibly and intelligently brought out by delegates whose ages ranged from 10 to 16. Religious instruction in the public schools was condemned.

Teachers Foster Race Hatred.

The attempt of the teachers in the public schools to foster race hatred and to build race barriers in the schools between children of various races was assailed. Delegate after delegate took the floor assailing this attempt on the part of the teachers and the public school system to keep alive race prejudice and race hatreds. Demands were made that all race barriers be abolished and that the children of Negro workers, white workers and of other races be allowed to mingle freely in the classes.

This convention of the Young Pioneers decided to reorganize completely on the basis of school groups. With the reorganization of the Pioneers on the school group basis the Pioneers will carry on an active and constant struggle against discriminations against working-class children in public schools and attempts on the part of teachers to instill race hatred, prejudice and militarist notions into their minds.

National Convention Soon.

This convention is but one of a series of district and city conventions that are being held all over the country. District 1 (Boston) and 3 (New York) have already had their conventions. A number of city conventions have also been held. At these city conventions plans have been laid for the calling of district conventions. A national convention is to be called soon.

Summer Camps.

The Young Pioneers, besides carrying on a struggle against discriminations in the public school system, also carry on social work. They have hikes, outings, fairs and other affairs. Summer camps have been established by the Pioneers in various sections of the country. These camps are being run in opposition to the camps that are used by the Boy Scouts to instill militarist ideas and obedience to the boss into the heads of the youth. At these summer camps the Pioneers will mingle vacation sports with serious study of the problems of the working-class children.

Strike Duty.

The Pioneers are also active on strike lines. In the Passaic textile strike and the strike of the New York furriers the Pioneers have carried on excellent work on the picket lines, aiding the strikers in their fight for better conditions. The Pioneers also aid the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League in their various campaigns.

Bandits Take Gold Leaf.

Six masked bandits today raided the plant of Price & Co., gold leaf manufacturers, and escaped with \$20,000 worth of this product. While L. L. Shaffrey, superintendent, was forced to open the vault where the leaf was stored, twenty men and six women employees were herded into another room and forced to lie down upon the floor with their hands over their heads. The bandits escaped in an automobile.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator David A. Reed, Republican of Pennsylvania, will urge the Pennsylvania legislature to authorize a state-wide referendum on prohibition, he announced this afternoon in a formal statement, attributing the defeat of his colleague, George Wharton Pepper, to the prohibition question.

JENSEN & BERGSTROM
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We Furnish the Union Label

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Waukegan Carpenters Strike Dow Company; Demand \$1.20 an Hour

By a Worker Correspondent

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 20.—Carpenters' Local No. 448 have struck the job at the Dow Manufacturing company, a small, wood framework plant at 527 Julian street, Waukegan.

The carpenters demand recognition of the union, a five cent an hour raise and also that union material be used in the plant. The previous scale was \$1.15 an hour. The workers are standing pat on their demands, as this scale has already been recognized in all other shops in the district. Fifty workers are involved in the strike.

FRAME-UP IN MASS. ECHOED IN ARGENTINA

Imperialists Seek to Suppress Protest

Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 20.—The police of the capital in a series of raids upon workers' organizations, chiefly those of the Communist Party, have arrested fifty of the most active leaders of the labor movement in a so-called "investigation" of an explosion which took place at the United States embassy the night of May 16.

Among those arrested are Pedro Romo, secretary of the Communist Party, and Joss F. Penelon, secretary of the South American bureau of the Communist International.

"Bomb Plot" of Imperialists.

Throughout the whole labor movement the bomb plot is looked upon as a "plant" and a frame-up to give public excuse for suppressive measures against the anti-imperialist and labor movement in which Communists were actively leading.

This view is borne out by the fact that the explosion was practically harmless, only breaking the panel in one side of a door, with the chief damage being the wounding of a cafe proprietor across the street. Also the U. S. ambassador, Peter Augustus Jay, was not at home, but arrived ten minutes afterward to tell the police he thought the Communists had something to do with it.

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest.

The only basis he could give for this statement was the receipt by him of two formal letters of protest at the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti by the state of Massachusetts. These were from labor and union front organizations in which Communists are active in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The labor organization threatened to boycott American goods.

Following the incident a mass meeting against the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up was broken up by the police.

Fascists Beat Up Deputy Conti for Criticising Them

ROME, May 20.—To give some point to Mussolini's declaration that the fascist state is just established (with the inauguration of the law against strikes), Deputy Conti, leader of the republican party and editor of the newspaper La Voce, was attacked by black shirts in his editorial rooms yesterday, clubbed and badly wounded.

(Continued from page 1)

CALL ASSEMBLY TO CHOOSE NEW POLE PRESIDENT

Pilsudski Declines to Set Up Dictatorship

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, May 20.—It is rumored in Warsaw that acting President Rataj has sent out summonses to senators and deputies in the name of the provisional government to prepare for a national assembly to choose a president of Poland. The date is set for June 28 or 29 in the capital.

Much agitation is being staged by both the extreme left and the extreme right of the bourgeois and peasant parties for Pilsudski to declare himself dictator of Poland. This he has declined to do because he is for "democratic government."

Disturbances in Warsaw and vicinity may come to an end, but the Pilsudski supporters still feel uneasy about the situation in Posen and along the eastern frontier. Sentiment against several deputies were beaten in the street for urging pacification.

Wants Loans.

The new finance minister, Gilwic, today issued a statement in which he depicted Poland's economic condition as being very much more rosy than an observation of things would indicate. He belittled the fall of the zloty and declared Poland economically sound.

All Poland needs, according to the minister, is a few more foreign loans. They don't have to be government loans. He suggests that Wall Street bankers might extend loans to private industry.

The socialists and radicals are complaining their desertion of their old idol, Pilsudski, who they claim has no program for the reconstruction of Poland, by charging him with having precipitated a bloody and useless civil war.

So far, the only program that Pilsudski has championed that differs in any way from that of the last government is in regard to graft and the reorganization of the army. Whether these can aid Poland's ills, which are chiefly economic, is doubtful to say the least.

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest.

The only basis he could give for this statement was the receipt by him of two formal letters of protest at the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti by the state of Massachusetts. These were from labor and union front organizations in which Communists are active in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The labor organization threatened to boycott American goods.

Following the incident a mass meeting against the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up was broken up by the police.

Every Member Get a Member, Is the Party's Slogan

(Continued from page 1)

most effective means of carrying out the instructions.

Particular effort is being made to win back into membership those comrades who failed to register during the reorganization campaign last winter. Committees of the different Party units are to be selected to visit the homes of these comrades who dropped out temporarily. All who register in this drive and come back to the Party immediately will be readmitted as old members and be considered in good standing, provided that they pay their dues for the months during which they failed to attend meetings of the Party units and provided that they pledge themselves to be active Party workers from now on.

Use Shop Papers.

The Party now has more than 25 factory papers. The circulation of these shop nuclei papers runs into the thousands. It is the plan of the organization department to have these papers play a most prominent role as recruiting agents for the Party in the present membership campaign.

The various language fractions and the trade union fractions will have special tasks assigned to them in the drive.

There is also being prepared a series of articles by leading active Party members in order to stimulate interest and activity on the part of the entire membership in the campaign. The entire Party press will feature this series.

Campaign Starts May 30.

"This campaign will be in full swing throughout the country beginning May 30. From this date until July 4 the districts will arrange a special demonstration or picnic. The present nationwide campaign to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence is to be utilized especially in our propaganda during this period for the purpose of winning over American workers for Communism.

"Simultaneously, a thoroly organized effort is to be made to bring new life and energy to the existing shop and street nuclei and to make each of these a vigorous, active Party unit."

City Laborers Get More.

BOSTON, May 20.—Boston City laborers are to get \$5 a day after May 28 instead of \$4.50. Public Works Department Employees Union Local 149 announces. Coal teamsters organized in Local 68 have won \$1 a week wage increase by the new two-year pact signed by the union. As a result of a communication from the Passaic Central Labor Union, the Boston central body is calling on all affiliated unions to assist the textile workers' strike in New Jersey.

example of the need in Boston of more activity on the part of labor to elect its own representatives to public office. This incident will serve as an eloquent argument to the local labor movement for the need of a united labor ticket in the coming election campaign.

Use Lethal Gas for Executions in Nevada

CARSON CITY, Nevada, May 20.—Stanko Jukick and John Randolph are to be executed in the lethal gas chamber of the state penitentiary here tomorrow morning.

The attitude of the mayor toward the city employees is a striking ex-

RUTHENBERG FOSTER—DUNNE

Will be the speakers at a general membership meeting to take up most important party problems. Be sure to bring along your membership book.

SUNDAY, MAY 23

at 8 p. m.

North-West Hall,
Cor. North and Western

BANKRUPTCY OF FRANCE NEARER FINAL DEBACLE

No Statement Since War, Says Expert

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 20—Raoul Peret, French finance minister is back from London after failing in his effort to patch up a debt arrangement with Great Britain.

Among the small circle which understand the French financial situation it is felt that the nation is hanging over the edge of the abyss of bankruptcy. A well-known expert who admits that the "straight truth of the terribly critical financial condition" is concealed from the public says:

"In all the years since the war we have had not a single statement of finance and no public examination worth mentioning. And over all is the silence of the grave."

Point is given the remarks by the finance minister of the franc on the bourse. Yesterday it closed at 35 francs and 15 centimes to the dollar after dropping to 36.17.

Meanwhile demands are current for calling parliament and rumors are heard of the resignation of the cabinet. But the war against Syria, the Druses and Morocco goes on.

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ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY FORCES UNITED IN WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY AFTER A LONG STRUGGLE

To the Armenian Workers of America!

Workers, Comrades!—Four years have passed since there was formed the Armenian Workers Party with the collaboration of the, at that time, existing organizations and groupings such as the Armenian Workers Union, the Armenian Labor Federation, and the left wing group of the S. D. Hunchakist Party.

The Armenian Workers Party, during the period of two years, did a great deal to unite the toiling masses in this country and the Armenian workers, in turn, followed with great interest and attention the activities, led by the Armenian Workers' Party.

Later, however, the unification with the Hunchakist dealt a blow to our movement. The controversial attitude of the social democratic Hunchakist leaders and some of the steps taken by our comrades resulted in a factional fight which has gone on up to this time.

Join The Party.

We, the members of the former Armenian Workers Party, who up to this time have remained outside of the Armenian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party, declare that we cast aside all the past controversies and personal prejudices and declare our intention to unite within the ranks of the American Workers (Communist) Party Armenian Fraction.

All Armenian workers from New York to Los Angeles join under the red banner of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Long live the Red November!

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

Long live the Armenian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

Signed: Former Branches of the Armenian Workers Party: Chicago, Detroit, New York, Chelsea and Los Angeles.

Nucleus 10, Boston, Package Party Nets \$61 for Passaic Strikers

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—A package party arranged by Nucleus 10 of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Chelsea Labor Lyceum netted \$61 for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. A short program with singing, recitations and dancing was arranged. Comedian of the Passaic strikers' relief committee spoke.

Get the Points!

Subscriptions:	
The Daily Worker	Rates
1 year—100 points	\$2.00
3/4 year—45 points	1.25
3 mos.—20 points	1.00
2 mos.—10 points	.50
The Workers Monthly:	
1 year—30 points	1.00
3/4 year—10 points	.50
The Young Worker:	
1 year—30 points	1.00
3/4 year—10 points	.50
The Young Comrade:	
1 year—10 points	.50

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

The Chicago Party Membership

A GENERAL party membership meeting will be held Sunday evening, May 23, 8 p.m., at the North West Hall, corner North and Western Avenues.

The party speakers will be Comrades Ruthenberg, Foster, and Dunne. Important party work will be taken up and each member should bring his paid up membership book.—Arne Swabek.

That Was a Mistake About



By Upton Sinclair

This big feature will be given to our readers on

JUNE 1

(not June 15 as announced Wednesday)—which gives us a better and more urgent reason to ask you to

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THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
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The Future Belongs to the Youth!

THE YOUNG PIONEERS
Are Celebrating the Opening of the Campaign for the
LENINIST YOUTH CAMP

Applaud Zinoviev's Closing Speech

NOTE:—Owing to the fact that THE DAILY WORKER appeared in four-page issues for several days, followed by the flood of news on the British general strike, the publication of the closing speech of Gregory Zinoviev at the Enlarged Executive Committee meeting of the Communist International was delayed until today. The report of Zinoviev's speech, as furnished by the International Press Correspondence, is as follows:

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International was greeted with great applause when commenced his closing speech. We can say with a good conscience that the enlarged E. C. C. I. has done everything in its power to study all corners of the European working-class movement and the revolutionary movement of the whole world, to explain the past mistakes and to find the correct line for the whole of the world proletariat. Our work was not done smoothly and without hindrances, but despite the difficulties we have succeeded in solving the most important problems of the time satisfactorily.

The session of the enlarged E. C. C. I. were held in a period when the stabilization of capitalism is beginning to shake. It was however, not a period of shaking for the bolshevization of the parties but of consolidation. Our most important problem is the problem of building bridges between the masses of the proletariat and its advance guard. For this reason the tactic of the united front and in particular the trade union question played a very important role in our sessions. Last year still very great doubt existed in the ranks of the French and the German parties in connection with the formation of the Anglo-Russian unity committee. Today it has already been proved that the Anglo-Russian committee is one of the most important bridges to the masses.

The Amsterdam rights are working feverishly against us, especially in England itself. Many signs point to the possibility of vacillation in this respect. Naturally however, this danger must not be overestimated for our friends in England are also at work. Petty-diplomacy will not attain much in this respect. The course of the class struggle and the will of our comrades is decisive here. The course of the class struggle, particularly in Great Britain, however, is favorable for us, and it will bring all the successes which the work of socialist reconstruction brought to us even in the first years. This is a very important contribution to the psychology of the masses.

IT is important that the decisions

I should not merely be adopted but studied and carried out. We must introduce more democracy and more collective work into our ranks. This is possible because the parties are consolidating themselves, their forces are becoming stronger and because we are not in a period of immediate civil war. Naturally, less democracy and more civil war against the bourgeoisie would be better. In the present situation, however, the internal party democracy is very important. We must improve the organizations of the Comintern and abolish their defects.

THE setting up of two perspectives for the future remains correct. The task of revolutionary leadership is to retain both perspectives in mind and to do everything to speed up the more favorable and shorter perspective. We shall perform this task also. Crises cannot be avoided. It is our task to utilize our great historical experiences in theory and practice to overcome these crises. It is necessary to retain the greatest possible objectivity and calm and not to be afraid of energetic arguments. Communism is a robust child which will pass all crises and overcome all errors. This naturally does not mean that we should produce mistakes and crises. But where they are inevitable, we must overcome them. We have already won the sixth part of the earth and even our enemies are now convinced that they can't take it away from us anymore. We stand at the beginning of a great national revolution in the Orient, particularly in China with its almost five hundred million inhabitants. In the most important countries of European capitalism, above all in Great Britain, the Communist movement is growing. We have argued very much here, we have dealt out hard blows, but now let us get back to work in closed ranks. A future generation will not see the victory of Communism in Europe, our own generation will see it and I hope not only in Europe. (Applause.) The Comintern is growing to fight all difficulties. It does not exaggerate, it knows that great weaknesses are present in all countries. We are, however, certain that the Comintern will get rid of these mistakes and that the proletarian will be victorious and we are all prepared to give our lives to assist the world proletariat in its struggle. (Protracted applause and the singing of the International.)

THE attitude of the Comintern against the right and against the ultra-left is nothing new, nothing accidental, not a changing affair, but the fundamental of Leninism, the fundamental of the Comintern. Even Marx was compelled to fight these two deviations even if they went then under other names. For this reason we do not need any new attitude, all we need to do is to retain the old principles of the Comintern with the necessary firmness. And we have done this very well. We have undertaken no revision of the Fifth Congress and we have dealt out strong blows both to right and ultra-right in accordance with the situation in the parties and countries in question. Neither the ultra-lefts nor the rights are today what they were a few years ago. In 1920 and 1921 the ultra-left consisted of comrades who came from the right with the illusion that victory depended on us alone. At that time there was something fresh and revolutionary in these elements. Today this is no longer the case. In the same way the rights in the years 1920, 1921 consisted to a certain degree of elements who fought against the social democratic remnants in themselves. The present rights, however, are part

ly figures who remain for a time with us in order to spoil the Comintern from within. The worst of the ultra-lefts and the rights is that the ultra-left lead Communism away from the masses and the rights lead the masses away from real Communism. Both must be fought energetically and in the past we have done this. The speaker then mentioned various ultra-leftists who had left the Comintern, for instance, Gorter and Pannekoek and a number of German K. A. P. workers who were honest fighters and it has been worth while to attempt to convince them. These were made of different stuff than Katz, Schumacher was once again different. We have still a rather generous collection of ultra-left elements inside the Comintern and I hope that they will not lead us but permit themselves to be taught. On the right we had also a great number of people who left us, for instance, Lev, Frossard, Friesland, Hoeglund, Trammel etc. Among them were very capable people. I don't intend to speak about people like Bubnik who simply sold themselves. Some rights still remain inside the Comintern and of these some are developing into real and honest Communists. Those comrades are worthy of remark who left us but later found their way back to the Comintern like Serrati. We fought very strongly against him but when we observed the first signs that he was honestly beginning to see his mistakes, the Comintern and the Italian party did everything in order to make his return possible. Many ultra-lefts, Italian and German comrades, have come back and it is the task of the Comintern to make the return of such comrades as easy as possible. All forces which we can bring into the line of the Comintern must be utilized for our struggle.

THE enlarged executive fought against the rights in France, Czechoslovakia, Norway, and partly also in Germany and against the ultra-left in Italy, Poland, Norway, and above all in Germany. The Comintern rejected the attempts of certain German ultra-left and French rights to shift their own mistakes onto the central committee, and in this the Comintern was correct. The speaker condemned attempted to utilize the differences of opinion inside the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for petty fractionsal purposes.

The attempt to represent the executive as tho it only fought against the right or only fought against the left, has been brought to light by the sessions of the enlarged executive. We have proved that the Comintern struggles, mercilessly against the Ultra-left, but that at the same time it makes no concessions to the right. The Comintern remains and will continue to remain on the basis of Leninism. The slogan of international unity will be for months to come, perhaps for years, the most important slogan of the Comintern. The organizational form of the work in this connection is not of decided importance. If one bridge is endangered we must redouble our work for the international unity of the trade union movement. The slogan of international unity will be for months to come, perhaps for years, the most important slogan of the Comintern. The organizational form of the work in this connection is not of decided importance. If one bridge is endangered we shall defend it and build three others.

THERE were still pessimistic tendencies in the commissions, but we must objectively record the fact that the parties are strengthening, that their forces have become better.

Altogether the parties are still weak in forces, it must be said that the political level of the average comrade is rising, that the social composition of the parties has improved, and that many comrades have developed to leadership from working class circles.

I believe that our decisions are absolutely correct. The blows delivered against the Ruth Fischer group and similar groups and also the rather heavy blows against the French right were completely justified. Politics are embodied in persons and for this reason it is impossible to fight against errors without hitting people here and there.

In a number of parties we have achieved important successes. In the past year the British and the Italian parties have made tremendous progress. This is also true of the German party despite the great difficulties. The C. P. of Germany was successful in coming out of its isolation and at least to a certain extent in breaking down the wall between the social democratic and Communist workers. The circulation of the organ of the Red Front Fighter League has increased by 40,000 in the last two months. The membership of the Red Women and Girls League is steadily growing. Taken singly, these are small matters, but altogether they show that we are on the way to the masses. The French party has also been successful in its efforts to reach the masses.

THE Comintern cannot do wonders. But nevertheless it was able to assist various parties to overcome their internal crises. After the Paris Comintern it needed a decade for the socialist movement to stand on its feet once again. In Italy, however, where the victory of fascism was certainly a defeat for the working class movement as the defeat of the Paris Commune, the Italian working class needed much less than ten years in order to get once again onto its feet. In Bulgaria, also where a whole capitalist generation was physically destroyed, the Communist Party will need less than a decade to recover.

With a Big CONCERT Sunday, May 23, 1926, 1 P. M. in WEBSTER HALL, 119 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

Our program will include the following:

1. Grand Pioneer March
2. School Days (play, 2 acts).
3. International Workers' Children's Symphony Orchestra.
4. Why? Play in 5 scenes.
5. Classical and Folk dances by the

This is partly due to the quicker tempo of history. But the experiences of the Russian revolution and of the Comintern are of very great assistance. Great Britain is facing tremendous struggles which will be similar to social transformations. If a miners' strike takes place, our first and most important task will be to organize world action in support of the strikers. In France the crisis is becoming ever riper, it has even progressed during the course of our session. I believe that the slogan of the workers and peasants government is suitable in France just now.

We must connect this slogan with the daily questions and as the crisis becomes ever more intense, so we must put the slogan of the workers and peasants ever more into the center of our agitation. The speaker is in agreement with the German central committee and the report of the German delegation in the analysis of the German situation. Even if the crisis in Germany is not so intense as the crisis in 1923, it is nevertheless no isolated episode. A very important fact is that a crisis is intensifying in the three great parallel countries. At the same time the revolution in the East is maturing and this shows that we are approaching a new turning point.

Altho there exists no immediate revolutionary situation, there is a gradual transition from the defensive to the offensive. In 1923, both the internal and external difficulties of the revolutionary struggle in Germany were very great. These external difficulties have now become less by the parallel intensification of the crises in France and England.

"Thanks to our N. E. C. and our world leader, the Young Communist International, we are on the road to world domination.

The attractive force of the Russian revolution for the world working class was never so great as it is today.

Despite all difficulties the whole working class of the world feels that we are in the middle of the work of socialist reconstruction.

The social democratic workers who were poisoned for years by the slanders of the social democratic leaders felt thru their proletarian instincts the successes which the work of socialist reconstruction brought to us even in the first years. This is a very important contribution to the psychology of the masses.

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Naturally, less democracy and more civil war against the bourgeoisie would be better. In the present situation, however, the internal party democracy is very important. We must improve the organizations of the Comintern and abolish their defects.

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for the future remains correct. The task of revolutionary leadership is to retain both perspectives in mind and to do everything to speed up the more favorable and shorter perspective. We shall perform this task also. Crises cannot be avoided. It is our task to utilize our great historical experiences in theory and practice to overcome these crises. It is necessary to retain the greatest possible objectivity and calm and not to be afraid of energetic arguments. Communism is a robust child which will pass all crises and overcome all errors. This naturally does not mean that we should produce mistakes and crises. But where they are inevitable, we must overcome them. We have already won the sixth part of the earth and even our enemies are now convinced that they can't take it away from us anymore.

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In the most important countries of European capitalism, above all in Great Britain, the Communist movement is growing.

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It does not exaggerate, it knows that great weaknesses are present in all countries. We are, however, certain that the Comintern will get rid of these mistakes and that the proletarian

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Boston Communist Youth Greet Y. C. I. in Kostroma, U.S.S.R.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Young Communists of the Kostroma District in the Soviet Union have sent our Boston comrades their hearty greetings and we have responded in part as follows:

"From our YOUNG WORKER of May 1st, 1926, we find out of the many presents and greetings you have extended to us thru Comrade J. Williamson, for which we wish in the name of the Young Workers (Communist) League of this district to extend our heartiest thanks and Communist greetings.

"We must connect this slogan with the daily questions and as the crisis becomes ever more intense, so we must put the slogan of the workers and peasants ever more into the center of our agitation. The speaker is in agreement with the German central committee and the report of the German delegation in the analysis of the German situation. Even if the crisis in Germany is not so intense as the crisis in 1923, it is nevertheless no isolated episode. A very important fact is that a crisis is intensifying in the three great parallel countries. At the same time the revolution in the East is maturing and this shows that we are approaching a new turning point.

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

EXPOSE FORD FACTORY SPY ORGANIZATION

Fink Causes Arrests at Outside Meeting

By a Worker Correspondent
DETROIT, Mich., May 20.—The Ford Motor Company maintains an espionage system. This information was disclosed in the justice court of Highland Park at the trial of three comrades charged with violating a city ordinance prohibiting the distribution of leaflets.

On the night of April 30 leaflets were distributed in front of the Ford Highland Park factory, announcing a meeting called for the 2nd of May to take place in the armory for the purpose of protesting against the pending legislation for the registering, photographing and finger-printing of foreign-born workers.

The meeting was arranged by the Detroit Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, to which are affiliated many trade unions and other workers' organizations. A patrol wagon drew up in front of one of the gates where the workers were standing and from it two policemen jumped down and made the arrest.

What Does "Service" Mean?

At the trial, in addition to the officers, there testified for the prosecution, a certain Herman A. Thomas. Under cross-examination, he testified that he was employed by the Ford Co. in the factory service department. When asked what were the functions of this department he replied, after some hesitation, that this department attended to all police and fire department matters and saw to it that the factory work went on properly and normally.

Mr. Thomas, obviously a hundred percenter, did not go home when he quit work at 12 o'clock at night. The leaflets interested him and he was so incensed at the prospect of an offer of resistance on the part of the potential victims of the proposed laws that he had someone call up the police department and he waited for about a half hour until the arrests were made. He came to testify by instruction of his foreman, M. N. Johnson. Incidentally, the patrol wagon was a Lincoln, made by the Ford Co.

Sentence Has Union Label.
The judge, Fred Keller, found the defendants guilty. In each case, on imposing the fine, he made the statement that neither he nor the police department were prejudiced because it was a labor case. He believed in labor himself, and even held a card in some union. What a fine trade unionist he is can be seen from the fact that when he was informed that the case would be appealed he expressed his regrets at the consent to the appeal by the defendants. It was too bad, he added, that these workers were exploited on the one hand by the capitalists and on the other by their leaders.

**Novy Mir Calls
for Aid; You Can
Help Tomorrow Night**

By a Worker Correspondent.
Where are you going tomorrow night?

No affair is so important as the concert and dance given tomorrow night, Saturday, May 22, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., for the benefit of the Russian Communist weekly, Novy Mir.

Among those who will participate, are the following singers: Mrs. Maller, dramatic soprano; Miss R. Sokolovskaya and Miss R. Rubin; Mr. Misha Kolunov and the Singing Society of the Workers' House; Miss I. Dolberg at the piano.

Among the actors there will be Esfry Lyes, A. Pokatilov, L. Kopelevich, Aganov and others.

The worker correspondents of the Novy Mir will also participate in the program. After the concert there will be dancing. Beginning at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

Come and bring your friends!

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NEW PRIZES

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1—WHITHER RUSSIA? In this brilliant book by Leon Trotsky every worker will find the latest facts about the world's first workers' government in Soviet Russia.

2—One year subscription to THE WORKERS MONTHLY—twelve issues for a year's pleasure and benefit.

3—THE AWAKENING OF CHINA, by Jas. H. Dolsen. A new book that should be in every worker's library.

'Labor' Editor Prepares Easy Berth for Self in Camp of the Bosses

By a Worker Correspondent.

DULUTH, Minn., May 20.—"Workers Invite People of All Classes to Attend Green Meeting" is the headline carried by the "labor" paper in Duluth, "The Labor World," edited by the honorable supporter of the "Gompers gang," W. E. McEwen.

In the article that follows the headline the "compromiser" of all classes in society assures us that Mr. Green always was a friend of both rich and poor and that he, the head of the American Federation of Labor, will satisfy all.

"The speaker," it reads, "will have a message of hope and cheer for all." To indicate the correctness of his words the editor brings quotations from Gompers' successor himself. Mr. Green says: "Both employers and employees should seek to promote industrial peace, to settle differences without industrial warfare.

"The workers should be encouraged to give their best efforts and the employers should seek to find ways and means by which that can be done."

Having read this encouraging message, I began to look over the rest of the news, full of hope that there would be something on the strikes in Passaic, in New York, or at least on the great strike in England. I looked over the paper from beginning to end, but there wasn't one word mentioned about the labor struggles all over the world.

All this didn't excite me very much after I considered Mr. McEwen, the "poor fish" who is calling himself a "friend of labor," but who makes a living from the exploiters of labor.

Keep it up, Mr. McEwen, for we understand very well your circumstance. You're making your job well for the bosses; they'll appreciate it. But the left wing of the workers has already left you behind. You're drifting toward the end, opposite to the workers, at the same time trying to cover your dirty work. Your time is short now, for the militants won't bear your fancy talk for very long. On the other side, with the capitalists, there is your place.

**Efficiency Men Devise
Speed Systems to Aid
Bosses Get More Profits**

By a Worker Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 20.—The Passaic mill owners are not satisfied with the huge profits which they have made in the last few years. They have a planning board made up of efficiency men who watch the workers, at the same time trying to cover your dirty work. Your time is short now, for the militants won't bear your fancy talk for very long. On the other side, with the capitalists, there is your place.

The efficiency men look on the workers not as human beings but as tools for profits for the mill owners. The efficiency men get \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

In 1919, they were worth \$46,453,605;

In 1920, \$48,464,332; 1921, \$47,453,857;

1922, \$54,623,961; 1923, \$67,463,388,

and in 1924, \$80,107,225. Every year

in the last four years two millions were paid out in dividends.

**Quaker Oats Bosses Get
Fat Profits; Workers
Only Starvation Wage**

By a Worker Correspondent.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 20.—On reading a recent copy of THE DAILY WORKER, I noticed an article quoting the enormous profits paid to the owners of the Quaker Oats Company. I was until recently employed at the Cedar Rapids plant of this corporation but quit as I could not live on the starvation wages paid.

The conditions of the workers at this plant are deplorable. They are entirely at the mercy of their arrogant and exacting bosses. No union is permitted. The spy system has been in force for a long time. It surely would be a fertile field for organization as the workers are dissatisfied with the shop conditions and starvation wages.

Altho the immediate results of the conference cannot be foreseen, the determination and enthusiasm of the workers leave no doubt that they will be victorious.

**Goodyear Zeppelin
Company Plans to
Build Huge Airship**

By a Worker Correspondent.

AKRON, O. May 20.—Dr. Karl Arstein of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, announced the completion of plans for the company's proposed 800-foot air Leviathan. Work on designing the craft had been going forward at the Goodyear plant for several weeks.

The huge dirigible will be 135 feet in diameter and will have a capacity of 6,000,000 cubic feet, compared with the 3,500,000 of the Los Angeles. The airship will contain accommodations for 100 passengers and have a cruising radius of 5,000 to 8,000 miles and a speed of 90 miles an hour.

**Open your eyes! Look around!
There are the stories of the workers'
struggles around you begging to be
written up. Do it! Send it in! Write
as you fight!**

COOLIDGE BUNK ABOUT PROSPERITY OF AMERICAN FARMERS GETS SEVERE JOLT AS FARM TENANCY INCREASES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The bunk about improvement of farm conditions which is being spread by the Coolidge propaganda machine gets a severe jolt from farm census figures covering 1925. These show that the farm population was decreasing two and one-half times as fast in 1925 as in 1924 and that farm tenancy is multiplying west of the Mississippi.

The farm population on January 1, 1926, according to the government figures, was 30,855,000. This is a decrease of 475,000 in 12 months. In 1924 the decrease in farm population was 182,000.

\$101,000 More in 1925.

In 1925, 2,085,000 persons left farming while 3,135,000 persons moved to farms. Without taking account of the large excess of births over deaths in rural communities this means a net migration away from the farms of 901,000 persons. The excess of births over deaths was 422,000.

The biggest proportional loss in farm population occurred in the mountain states including Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. These states showed a net loss of 3.9 per cent in farm population. In 1924 the loss was 2.8 per cent.

Tenant Farmers on Increase.

The shift of American farmers from independent ownership into the tenant class continued. In 1925 38.6 per cent of all farms were operated by tenants. In 1920 the figure was 38.1 per cent; in 1910, 37 per cent; 1909, 35.3 per cent; 1920, 28.4 per cent; and in 1920, 25.6 per cent.

The increase in the percentage operated by tenants from 1920 to 1925 seems small. But its importance appears in the figures for the separate states showing the sudden jump in tenancy in states hardest hit by post-war deflation. The percentages of farms operated by tenants to all farms in some of these states in 1920 and 1925 were:

Percent Tenant Farmers,	
Per cent of tenant farms in	1920
(West, North, Central)	
Minnesota	27.1% 24.7%
Iowa	44.7 41.7
Missouri	32.6 28.8
North Dakota	34.4 25.6
South Dakota	41.5 34.9
Nebraska	46.4 42.9
Kansas	42.2 40.4
(West, South, Central)	
Arkansas	56.7 51.3
Louisiana	60.1 57.1
Oklahoma	58.6 51.0
Texas	60.4 53.3
(Mountain States)	
Montana	31.9 11.3
Idaho	24.4 15.9
Wyoming	17.9 12.5
Colorado	30.9 23.0
New Mexico	17.1 12.2
Arizona	21.6 18.1
Utah	11.1 10.9

The vast north central group shows an increase from 34.2 per cent to 37.8 per cent in the proportion of tenant farms to total. In 1910 only 30.9 per cent of the farms in this region were operated by tenants. In the west south central group the proportion of tenant farms rose from 52.9 per cent in 1920 to 59.2 per cent in 1925. In the preceding 10 years the change was negligible.

The mountain states reflect a rapid increase in dependency among the farmers pricing the country's wheat and meat and wool. West of the Mississippi bankruptcy is forcing the agriculturist under the capitalist yoke.

Bankruptcy.

These areas reflect a rapid increase in dependency among the farmers pricing the country's wheat and meat and wool. West of the Mississippi bankruptcy is forcing the agriculturist under the capitalist yoke.

Union on the Job.

Equity holds no union meetings in Chicago but whenever any of its members has a grievance against a management it gets on the job. Equity is a division of the Associated Actors and Artists of America which was organized in 1919, and joined the American Federation of Labor the same year.

In the past year the association collected \$90,000 in back wages for its members. It is organizing the moving picture actors but finds obstacles put in its path by Will H. Hays, the movie czar. Annual dues are \$18. The national membership rose from 6,900 in 1920 to 10,100 in 1925.

**Most Prominent Men
of Nation Involved
in Big Beer Scandal**

By a Worker Correspondent.

BERLIN, May 20.—Wilhelm Marx, who has taken the place of Luther as head of the German cabinet, has declared he "adheres strictly to the policies laid down by Luther on the London regions agreement and the Locarno pact."

Marx does that he favors the entrance of nations into the league of nations, though the commission charged with the reorganization of the league will recommend Germany for the permanent seats.

In defending the treaty negotiated between the Soviet Union and Germany, Marx said it was "in with the peace program of Getty."

**Many Died in Storm
That Sweeps Indiana**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20.—With one dead and a number injured, Ind. began a check-up of the proper damage, estimated at thousands of dollars, resulting from a terrific storm that swept most of the state.

Tarica Costs.

ARICA, Chile, May 20.—The Tarica plateau commission today approved a monetary estimate of the cost of getting out the plebiscite for a period June 1 until Aug. 1. The estimate placed at \$136,000, to be paid in installments by Peru and Chile on its behalf by the arbitrator.

Write You Fight!

MAN---

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That's US You See—

With our chest thrown out and our parts pulled up and our thumbs right under suspenders, Fred Ellis made this drawing of US in all our glory.

We're proud of the job we did and the cartoons we got and the genius that's in our class. You betcher life we're proud!

And you will be too!

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J. LOUIS ENGAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, MORITZ J. LOEB Editors
Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1932, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

French Again Storm Damascus

Again the frightfulness of French imperialism has drenched the ancient streets of Damascus with the blood of its inhabitants. Five hundred men, women and children have been ruthlessly butchered. Against poorly armed men and defenseless women and children the legions of France hurled tanks, liquid fire, airplane bombs. For fifteen hours twelve three-inch guns, four howitzers and a dozen airplanes rained death and destruction upon a thickly populated section of the city that had refused to crawl in the dust before the invading hordes from France. This was followed by the invasion of infantry and tanks.

Regardless of the fact that the franc is continually falling with French currency at the lowest level in all its history, the government of Briand finds ample funds with which to equip its imperialist hordes who have made a slaughter house of Damascus and other points in Syria.

Many of the French soldiers are the vilest of adventurous mercenaries; professional murderers who are in the game because they are too low in the scale of human depravity to do anything else. The scum of the earth carries the blessings of French imperialism into Syria. Among the soldiers and officers of the French forces are the riff-raff of the Wrangel white guard army that tried to destroy the revolution in Russia. Former German officers, unable to survive in ordinary pursuits, command gangs of adventurers from the remotest corners of the earth. American soldiers, the back-wash of the war, whose idea of heroism is slaughtering defenseless women and children, comprise part of this motley army of France. But the magnificent heroism of the natives defending their soil against the invaders evokes admiration even from these hirelings. One of the "Yankee volunteers" described how the Druses at one battle rushed the barbed wires until three lines were filled with corpses, then they scaled the wires, over the corpses in order to defend themselves against certain murder at the hands of the French, who, according to the same Yankee, "take no prisoners."

The repetition of the storming of Damascus again brings to the attention of the world the hypocrisy of the victorious "allies" in the world war and makes ridiculous the pleas of Briand and other murderers of workers to the effect that the French government needs debt cancellations to enable it to reconstruct its industries.

Debt cancellations are desired only in order to secure new loans, which the Wall Street bankers are ready and anxious to make. The systematic murder of colonials is part of the game of imperialism and the American loan mongers, utilizing some of the surplus produced by American labor, are back of France in its imperialist campaigns.

Every intelligent worker rejoices in the resistance of the Syrians to French invasion and will do everything possible to aid the natives scourge from that country those who fight under the tri-color or any other imperialist emblem.

More Coolidge Economy

Whether deserved or not, President Coolidge has established a reputation for rigid economy. His personal economies are the butt of ribald jokes in Washington. In government service this practice is limited to cutting wages of the already poorly paid workers among the government employees.

By training and conviction we are willing to concede that Coolidge is a believer in the practice of economy, of a certain variety.

His recent utterances against direct primary elections to choose nominees, altho not proposed as an economy measure, undoubtedly had that object in view. Besides eliminating the chances of any candidates other than those approved by the machine securing nominations, the abolition of the direct primary would save a great deal of money for the Mellon-Coolidge regime.

If an old fashioned caucus of the faithful could have been held in the state of Pennsylvania to nominate George Wharton Pepper, the administration candidate for United States senator, Mr. Mellon could have remained in Washington and would not have been forced to write so many heavy checks in the hope of influencing the registered republican voters. A few thousand dollars only would have been sufficient to swing the caucus, political patronage would take care of the rest of it, whereas in the primary campaign just closed some millions of dollars were expended and even then the Mellon-Coolidge candidate did not get the nomination.

This enormous amount of money spent in the primaries in Illinois and Pennsylvania—and possibly many other states where primaries are yet to be held—might have been saved for use in the regular election campaigns. It would go a long way toward securing endorsements from the "non-partisan" labor leaders who participate in old party political conflicts on the slogan of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," and who bitterly fight the creation of a class party of labor because it would interfere with their graft.

Now that the officials of the railroad unions have delivered their organizations into the hands of the companies it would not be a bad idea for the members who adhere to the principles of unionism to kick them out of office and force the railroad managers to pension them for their services.

The Mellon-Coolidge gang who first learned from Newberry, the man who bought his way into the United States senate, are now able to teach him, in view of the slush fund involved in the Pennsylvania primary election.

If the French currency keeps falling the franc minted in legal establishments will be as worthless as those produced by the Hungarian counterfeiters.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

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The Pilsudski Coup and the Crisis in Poland

By B. K. GEBERT.
SEVEN and a half years' regime of bourgeois, socialist and peasant parties has brot Poland face to face with complete disaster. Industry is all but wrecked. The "stabilized" Polish Lioty has dropped from 23c to 7c, and continues lower. The masses of the workers find themselves in unbelievable misery. 400,000 workers are unemployed. The peasant population of ten millions is confronted with starvation.

To the demands of the workers and peasants for work and bread, the only answer of the various Polish governments has been lead, poison gas and prison. Fear of the workers has caused the white terrorists to crush out all worker organizations of a class character—even of a cultural nature.

In the midst of all this ruin a small circle of exploiters has managed to accumulate vast wealth. This was, none, not only at the expense of the workers and peasants—but the small owners as well.

Taxes for Poor Only.

The minister of finance in the last coalition government, himself representing big capital, presented a program to stabilize the budget for this year. He proposed a ten per cent increase of all taxes with the exception of taxes on industries and large land holdings. He further proposed the dismissal of thousands of the lower category of government officials, including 25,000 railroad workers—thus swelling the already large army of unemployed with no provision for adequate doles.

All this is done in the face of the fact that 50 per cent of the Polish budget is distributed among the army, police force, prisons and bureaucracy.

Workers Awakening.

Among the laboring masses hostility to the bourgeois regime grows apace.

The Communist slogan of "Land for the peasants without compensation" has become the slogan of the mass of land workers.

The belief that parliament and the government will give them this necessity of peasant existence has been shattered. To this must be added the enmity of the present government to be found among the nine million Ukrainians and White Russians along the Eastern frontier.

Fascism Rampant.

The ruling class of Poland realizes the danger it is in. They prepare to meet the dangers coming from below with fascism. Fascist and monarchist organizations are growing like mushrooms in May. They openly proclaim their intention of setting up a Mussolini dictatorship.

Pilsudski has now organized a government composed of his followers. At the head of the government as prime minister is Charles Bartel, a leader of the "left" bourgeoisie including the Polish Socialist Party. They looked to him to get Poland out of its "hell." A group of hooligans attacked Pilsudski's home. He called upon the army for protection. The *Scorpio*, rallied and on the next day, May 13th, he occupied Warsaw. But this was not so sudden as it appears. Pilsudski had previously prepared for this. He had maintained his hold on the army.

Strange Bed Fellows.

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Right Danger.

The danger from the right is still large. The extreme reaction is mobilizing its forces. They are preparing to fight against Pilsudski. It is true.

But in reality they are preparing to fight against the workers and peasants.

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The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

Robert Minor
Editor

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1926

290

Paralyzing the Railroad Workers



The railroad magnates of the United States, together with the reactionary bureaucrats of the railroad unions, have entered into a conspiracy against the interests of the overwhelming majority of the railroad workers. As a result of this conspiracy came the Watson-Parker bill, which was passed by the house and senate and has now been approved by the president of the United States. The bill has become law.

Demand the repeal of the Watson-Parker law!

A Law to Enslave American Labor

WHAT is this Watson-Parker Bill?

Who is backing it? Who is championing its adoption into law?

The Watson-Parker Bill is being backed and championed by the Association of Railway Executives. P. E. Crowley, president of the New York Central, is heartily in favor of the prompt enactment of the bill. Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio takes the same position. C. H. Markham of the Illinois Central is a great friend of the Watson-Parker bill. And for the Association of Railway Executives as a whole speaks in favor of the bill. A. P. Thom, its general counsel.

In a statement issued by the Association of Railway Executives urging the enactment of the Watson-Parker bill, we find the following:

Demands for very large increases in wages are now pending and the carriers are looking to the proposed bill as the method of dealing with the situation now presented. Unless this machinery is afforded, there will be no effective governmental machinery to deal with the situation and there can be no assurance against serious public inconvenience that may result.

Crowley, Willard and Markham are greatly worried over the convenience of the public. They are getting gray as a result of their continual vigilance over the well-being of the masses, and this is why they are favoring the Watson-Parker bill.

But what is this "serious public inconvenience that may result" if the Watson-Parker bill does not become law. It is friction between the railroad companies and their employees. Possibly, a strike. And why a strike? Because there are now pending before the railroad companies "demands for very large increases in wages."

The thing becomes clearer. The railroad companies are facing wage demands from their workers. The railroad magnates are therefore demanding "effective governmental machinery to deal with the situation." Hence, the house of representatives and the senate—true servants of American capital—are adopting a bill which fully protects the profits of the railroad capitalists by imposing upon the railroad workers a regime of virtual slavery.

Reactionary bureaucrats of the railroad unions also favor the bill.

The statement of the Association of Railway Executives makes it appear as if the Watson-Parker bill has the support of the railroad workers. The statement says:

The carriers have the assurance of their employees that the machinery of this bill will be availed for the purpose of adjusting these (wage) demands.

Who has given the railroad companies these assurances? Certainly not the membership of the railroad unions nor the thousands of the unorganized railroad workers. Not a single railroad union in the country can produce records to show that the membership of any of these organizations had voted in favor of the Watson-Parker bill.

These assurances were given to the railroad companies not by the workers, not by the rank and file membership of the railroad unions, but by the reactionary officials of these unions. In fact, what we are dealing with here is nothing short of a conspiracy against the railroad workers engineered by the railroad magnates jointly with the reactionary bureaucrats of the railroad unions.

We find the evidence of this criminal betrayal of the interests of the railroad workers in a news report published in Labor,

(Continued on next page—page 2)

DEMAND THE REPEAL OF WATSON-PARKER LAW

(Continued from page one)

the official organ of the railroad unions, in the issue of May 15, 1926. There we read that the Watson-Parker bill

"Was the outcome of conferences during the summer and fall of 1925 between representatives of practically all the railroads and 20 railroad labor organizations."

And that:

"Finally, the provisions embodied in this bill were submitted to a vote of the respective parties. They were accepted by all the representatives of labor."

And who are these representatives of labor? What kind of labor representatives are those who can accept a bill which differs from Mussolini's terroristic methods against Italian labor only in form but not in substance? For the truth is that the Watson-Parker bill, while somewhat "nicer" and less brutal in form, is almost an exact replica of the anti-labor legislation of Mussolini which is breaking up the Italian trade unions, outlaws strikes, etc.

All these "little" things, which mean everything to the railroad workers, do not seem to matter much to the reactionary officials of the railroad unions. On the contrary, such reactionaries as Bill Lee, Robertson and their like are doing all in their power, behind the backs of their membership, to put over the Watson-Parker-Mussolini bill. Robertson, for example, is altogether "delighted" by the passage of the Watson-Parker bill. He says so himself in a statement that he issued upon the adoption of the bill by the house of representatives. We quote his statement in full:

We are naturally delighted with the passage of the Railway Labor Bill. We appreciate deeply the splendid support given this measure by its friends both in congress and outside, whose vigorous, loyal work preserved and translated into law the agreement of railroad managements and railroad labor to co-operate in promoting peace and efficiency in the transportation service. We believe that the rights of the employers, the employees and the public are all properly safeguarded and that their respective and joint interests are distinctly advanced by the passage of this bill.

Thus speaks Robertson, the president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and with him all the reactionary union officials, all the "chief executives" of the standard railroad labor organizations of the United States. They are all in favor of "peace and efficiency in the transportation." Are they also in favor of protecting the interests of the railroad workers?

Peace and Efficiency for the Capitalists—A Reduced Standard of Living for the Workers.

Did Bill Lee and Robertson ever think of this? That as long as the railroads belong to the capitalists and are run for their profit and enrichment, just so long will "peace and efficiency in the transportation service" mean more oppression and worsened living conditions for the railroad workers.

What does industrial peace mean?

The people who speak most about it are the capitalists and all those who serve them. Why? Because the assumption is that the disturbers of industrial peace are the workers, the trade unions, the "labor agitators," etc. Even when an industrial conflict is caused directly by the employers, thru a lockout, as was the case in the British miners' strike the blame is placed upon the workers and their unions.

This is quite natural. The employers, as a rule, are satisfied with conditions as they are. The workers are not. The employing class is the ruling class, which holds in its hands the wealth and political power of the country. The fewer the changes, the better for the employers.

Not so with the workers. The workers are the exploited, the oppressed, the persecuted. The workers are, therefore, the dissatisfied class, the class that grumbles, and kicks, and presents demands and struggles. The workers are also the producing class, the very basis of social life. It is for these reasons that the workers, being the producing class and the dissatisfied class, appear as the natural "disturbers" of industrial peace. And it is precisely for the reason that the employers are the parasitic class and the satisfied class that they are the natural champions of "industrial peace." But why should Robertson and Bill Lee be in favor of this so-called industrial peace?

The Watson-Parker Bill Establishes Peace For the Bosses.

For the railroad companies the Watson-Parker bill does the following:

It provides them with elaborate governmental machinery to compel adjustment mediation and arbitration, in fact, if not in word, of all grievances and wage demands of the workers against the employer. It is the old Industrial Court of Governor Allen, defeated by the Kansas miners under the leadership of Alex Howat, only the poisoned teeth of the animal have been skillfully and cleverly concealed.

It provides the employers and the government with an effective instrument to make strikes practically illegal.

It opens for the employers a wide door for the extension of company unionism on the railroads. Tamed, emasculated, shop-unions controlled by the employers instead of real independent labor organizations fighting in the interests of the workers.

It makes increases in wages dependent upon the increase of efficiency and increase in railroad rates. This is accomplished by the mere fact that the bureaucracy of the railroad unions is mak-

ing the labor organizations responsible for "peace and efficiency in the transportation service." Bill Lee, Robertson and the rest of them are joining hands with Crowley, Willard, Markham, etc., to charge "what traffic will bear," to speed up the workers on the job in the best "scientific" manner, and to reduce the unions to complete impotence by imposing upon them the elaborate governmental machinery for adjustment, mediation and arbitration provided by the Watson-Parker bill.

Bill Lee has tried to put over something of this kind last year. He had formulated a proposal to abolish strikes and to establish "peace" in the railroad industry. But the attempt was made in such a crude and "undiplomatic" fashion that everybody could see at a glance its reactionary and anti-labor purposes. Hence, Bill Lee proceeded in a more cautious way which resulted in the birth of the Watson-Parker bill. Bill Lee knew exactly what the Watson-Parker bill was about when he remarked to some of his fellow union heads that "the membership is now talking of wage movements but we will stall them off until the passage of the Watson-Parker bill and then there will be no wage movements."

This is what the Watson-Parker bill does for the employers and is aiming to do to the workers.

Class Collaboration With a Vengeance.

The collaboration between the railroad union reactionaries and the railroad magnates in putting over the Watson-Parker bill is a gross example of what class collaboration really means and where it is leading to. It is the logical outcome of such "peace" maneuvers as the B. & O. plan, or the Hillman-Nash agreement in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and similar schemes of co-operation between union officials and the employers. It proves that class collaboration is class betrayal, the surrender of the workers to the merciless exploitation by the bosses.

The Watson-Parker Bill Must Be Repealed.

The workers and the entire labor movement must energetically oppose the Watson-Parker-Mussolini bill. If the bill is approved by the president, as it is most likely to be, a campaign must be initiated throughout the country to repeal it. This step is dictated by the most vital interests of the American labor movement. Already there is talk of a similar bill for the mining industry, and if the workers of this country will permit, they will in time be placed under an industrial regime even worse than that of the Mussolini regime in Italy.

The Watson-Parker bill must be opposed with all its might by the labor movement of the United States.

Demand the repeal of the Watson-Parker law!

An American Worker Awakens.

(Big, blonde, dressed in a college boy's mackinaw with broad black and white checks, nervously twisting its middle button, with big fingers, he was telling of the strike to an audience of workers like himself.)

I work in the dye works and believe me it's tough.

Steam and poison. If the dyes get in your shoes you get poisoned.

You have to wrap your lunch in old sackings so the steam and dyes don't get into it.

Women work there too. Imagine it, women in a place like that. They have to wear wooden shoes.

Imagine it. Women wearing wooden shoes. In America. We formed a mill committee but the boss wouldn't talk to us. Then we went out on strike. We picketed the other mills and the other workers came out.

Then the police began.

They arrested the pickets. They beat up a lot of the boys. They beat up women, too.

Imagine it! In a free country like America.

We got out a flag and the chief of police rode right over it.

Imagine it—in America.

The chief of police is a German. He served a year in jail in Germany.

Then he comes here and claims to be a 100 per cent American. Imagine it!

We got out a lot of children and had a parade and the police knocked down and clubbed the children.

Imagine it—in America!

This fellow that organized the strike—the bosses don't like him.

They've had him in jail a lot of times, but we always get him out.

He worked in the mill with us.

The last time he was in jail we had the big fight on the bridge. The cops tried to keep us from crossing the bridge to the mill. They were right on the end of the bridge, but I fooled 'em with my bunch. I took my bunch around the other way and got in behind them. It was a big fight.

Then the bosses got out an injunction so we couldn't go around the mill only one at a time.

Imagine it, in America!

Then they wanted us to meet them without our organizer. We told them no.

Then they said the mill workers weren't behind him.

So we had a big meeting—15,000.

15,000 people voted not to make no settlement without our organizer.

15,000 people voted with their union cards.

There won't be no settlement without our organizer.

We need some money and we hope you people will help us till we get a settlement, but there won't be no settlement without our organizer.

—W. F. D.

The Diminishing Empire of Ice and Snow

Byrd's Navy Publicity Stunt.—The History of Polar Exploration.—Who Owns the Arctic?—How's the Weather at the North Pole?

BY THURBER LEWIS

THE rush for the Arctic is on again. There is still unexplored territory in the great frozen top of the world. This is enough. Here is the urge. Not until every square foot has been seen will the urge subside.

But these days it is different; no more wearying sledging in the insufferable cold over jagged ice-floes; no more ships crushed like egg-shells by the frigid, giant finger of the Arctic sea. Now you fly thru the air, warmed by the heat of a whirling motor, guided by instruments that can't go wrong.

Byrd Second at the Pole. WHEN Commander

Byrd flew twice around a silent spot in the ice of the Arctic that his instruments told him was the northern end of the earth's axis he performed a feat that of itself was not very marvelous. On the 6th of April, 1909, another commander of the U. S. Navy, Robt. E. Peary, with a Negro named Henson and four Eskimos, had reached the elusive spot by dog-team. This was the crowning achievement of centuries of exploration. Byrd was only the first to reach the pole by air. In but a few hours his great Fokker plane traversed the journey from King's Bay, Spitzbergen, to the Pole, and returned a distance of 1,600 miles.

Publicity IT would have been far for Navy. IT more fitting had Roald Amundsen, in his lighter-than-air craft, the Norge, gotten there first. This great explorer has given the best part of his life to delving into the unknown regions of not only the North but the South—the perilous Antarctic—as well. But the United States Navy is an insatiable publicity gluton, and so Byrd beat him to it.

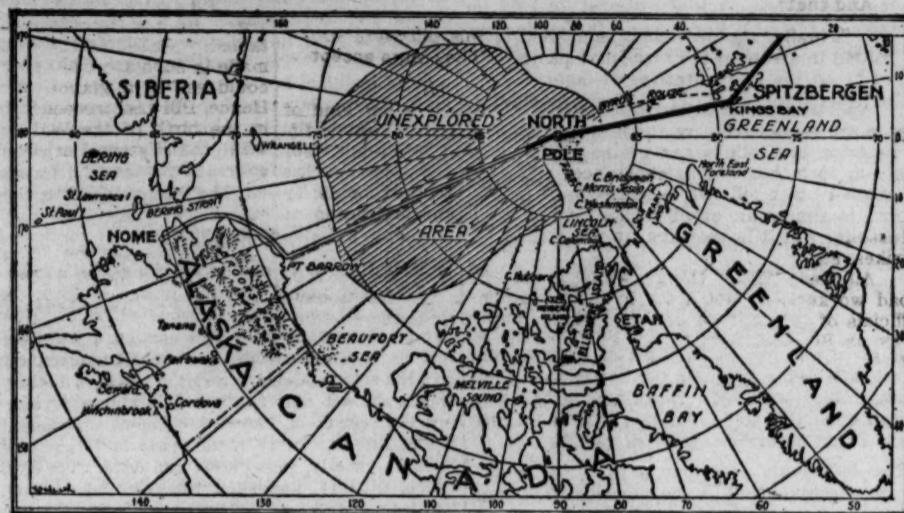
Amundsen a Veteran Explorer. A MUNDSEN'S ex-

pedition will prove more valuable. He was not so interested in merely reaching the pole. Amundsen has done more than any other man to make complete the scientific lore of the two ends of the earth. The observations, physiographic, magnetic, astronomical and meteorological, that he made on his flight from Spitzbergen to Alaska will prove far more valuable than the mere glory of Byrd's hasty dash for the navy. What is more, Amundsen flew his vessel over a region—between the pole and Point Barrow, Alaska—hitherto undiscovered.

Traveling by air, but a few years will need to elapse before the whole Arctic and Antarctic regions will be mapped like the state of New York. But behind the easy cartography of these convenient days what hardships, what suffering, how many deaths were the companions of even the most meager advances into the land of the midnight sun!

First Northern Explorer a Greek. THE father of them all was a Greek, Pythias, started from what is now Marseilles, France, then known as Marsalla, in 225 B. C. He visited England, Scotland, the northern coast of Germany, and pushed on well up along the Norwegian fjords. Nothing more is heard of northern journeys until 826, when Irish monks found what they called Thule, our Iceland. Icelandic Sagas tell us the monks were there before the Norsemen. A century later Eric, the Red, outlawed for murder, fled from Iceland and found Greenland to the west.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries many famous navigators, among them Sebastian Cabot, Hendrick Hudson and William Barents sent out by merchant companies and governments of Europe, threaded their perilous way among the labyrinthian straits and innumerable islands north of Labrador and west of Greenland. They sought a new road to India. They were convinced there must be some way to get around the northern end of the newly-found continent. Wrecked ships and many frozen, life-



Here is a map of the Arctic. The flight of the Norge is graphically detailed as is also the route taken by Byrd and the trail followed to the Pole and back by Peary in 1909. Since Amundsen's flight over the shaded area, known as the "Blind Spot," very little of the Arctic now remains unexplored and unmapped. How soon aerial transportation will make it possible to exploit valuable ores and minerals certain to be found under the ice of this region will depend upon the rapidity with which technique develops.

less bodies were paid for countless efforts to find the new route. But the Northwest Passage was not found until 1906. The man who ultimately made the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the first inter-ocean sea voyage north of Magellan, was none other but the hardy Norskman, Roald Amundsen. His little ship battled the ice for three years before it pointed its battered nose into Bering Straits.

The Fatal Franklin Expedition. PERHAPS the most exciting interest in Arctic exploration occurred following the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin, an Englishman, in 1845. With no word from Franklin for three years, anxiety began to be felt and ship after ship was sent in search of the baronet and his party. While no trace of Franklin and his crew save the crushed remains of one of his two ships was ever found, the searching parties, sailing the Arctic for years, added 7,000 miles of coast line to the map of the polar region.

Only a few of the many famous expeditions following this can be mentioned here. In 1879 Lieutenant De Long of the United States Navy commanded the "Jeannette" as it sailed into Bering Strait to cut its way thru to Norway. The craft was wrecked in the ice off the coast of Siberia. In attempting to make back to civilization in small boats De Long and two of his crew perished, the rest being saved. But the expedition was invaluable, not because of what it found, but because of what happened later. Years afterward the wreckage of the "Jeannette" was found off the coast of Greenland—proving that the Atlantic and the Pacific exchanged currents across the top of the globe.

The "Vega" PROFESSOR NORDBY AND THE "FRAM." DENSKJOLD left Norway in 1875 in his ship "Vega," bound round the north of Europe and Siberia. For four years he and his crew struggled with the ice until finally in 1879 the little vessel steamed into Yokohama. This was the first time the "Northeast Passage" had been traversed.

Another famous "drift" was that of Fridtjof Nansen in the "Fram" in 1893. Convincing of the existence of a current across the Arctic circle, as evidenced by the wreckage of the "Jeannette," Dr. Nansen built a craft, specially designed to be lifted aloft by the contracting ice-floes instead of crushed, with which to assay the perilous journey. With a crew of eleven men he set out, became perched on an ice

flow and drifted for three years. The little vessel was carried by the ice right over the top of the earth, passing near the pole and finally breaking out of the ice off Spitzbergen after having described something of a half-circle around the Arctic.

No Place to Go But South. BUT it was not until Peary made his daring run by dog-sled from Cape Columbia, northernmost Greenland, to the Pole and back, that the great feat was accomplished. For the first time man stood on the spot where there is no latitude, no longitude, and where all directions are south.

Equally epochal were the many attempts to reach the South Pole. The quest started centuries later than the search of the North and the hardships of Antarctic travel are even worse than in the Arctic. Mountainous islands, great glaciers, treacherous open lanes and yawning crevasses make Antarctic exploration much more difficult. Roald Amundsen was the first to conquer the bottom of the world. A year later Capt. Robert Scott also reached the South Pole. A famous explorer, Shackleton, who had made several remarkable trips into the Antarctic interior, made his last in 1921, expiring with his men from lack of provisions and exhaustion.

Air Attempt Last Year. LAST year Roald Amundsen and his companion, Lincoln Ellsworth, attempted the first airplane trip to the North Pole. They were forced to a landing with their two planes and it was not until after 20 days of strenuous effort that they were able to free one of the planes and return. The first air trip to the pole was made by a Norwegian named Andree, in 1897, who started off in a captive balloon. Aided by a brisk norther, he was carried at a good speed straight for the pole. Andree sent out a carrier pigeon to say he was approaching his destination. Nothing more was ever heard of him.

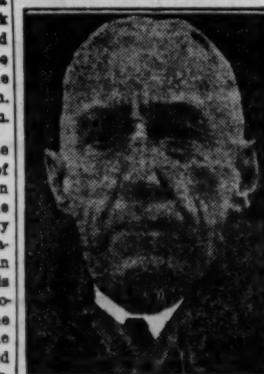
Who Owns the Arctic? PRACTICALLY all the unclaimed lands of the Arctic have now been brought under the sovereignty of one state or another. In the 1917 treaty with the United States on the occasion of the transfer of her West Indian Islands to this country, Denmark is accorded the right of complete economic and political domain over the whole of Greenland. Just after the outbreak of the world war Russia laid claim to all islands lying north of Russia and Siberia. In 1919 the Supreme

Economic Council of the Soviets ceded the islands of the Spitzbergen group and Bear Island to Norway. Canada lays claim to all islands in the North American Arctic archipelago.

Whatever land may be discovered in the region north of Alaska, unexplored by Amundsen, will probably be claimed by the United States. (Amundsen, however, found no land.) For the present most of these lands are unexploitable and practically worthless. But with the development of air transport and a special technique for dealing with Arctic conditions, they may in the future prove to be very valuable. Spitzbergen, for example, workable only six months a year, proves a good source of supply for coal to Norway.

Not So Cold at the Pole. THERE are many misconceptions current about Arctic climate. While in most sections of the far north it is, of course, bitterly cold in the long dayless winter, in the summer, when for six months there is no night, considerable heat is distributed, making a climate quite as warm at times as in Atlantic City. What is more, contrary to popular belief, the pole is not the coldest place in the north. The long summer, the rare atmosphere, and the existence under the six or eight-foot ice pack of comparatively warm water from the Atlantic and Pacific causes the thermometer at the very pole to approach at times 32 degrees above zero.

The coldest place in the world is at the little exile village of Verkhoyansk in northern Siberia, where in winter the mercury drops to 90 below. Many were the revolutionists who expired from the intense suffering of this little outpost who would have suffered less at the very pole itself.



ROALD AMUNDSEN.

The Soviet Union in 1926 By Wm. Z. Foster

The following are extracts from a pamphlet by Wm. Z. Foster on "Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926." The pamphlet will be on sale shortly. It gives a clear and vivid picture of the successful efforts of the working masses of the Soviet Union to build up a socialist economy. The author of the pamphlet, having spent several months in Russia, is well equipped to give the readers of the New Magazine an interesting and instructive story of present day Soviet Russia.

A Revolutionary Trial in Ekaterinoslav.

IN the evening, after the co-operative convention, we proposed to pay a round of visits to the Workers' Clubs, which are playing an important role these days in the Soviet Union. But first we dropped in for an hour or so to attend a trial of counter-revolutionists then in progress. As we approached the place we found a crowd of at least a thousand people striving for admission. The trial was taking place in a theater, which was evidently chosen for its spaciousness. The place was packed from pit to gallery. The court was being held on the stage, the whole being draped with red. Many a play had been shown upon this stage, but this time it was the scene of an actual drama from real life.

The defendants were four, a priest, a worker, an intellectual, and a nondescript NEPman. They had been recently arrested and were accused of having organized pogroms against the Jews and generally acting as murderous agents of czardom in pre-revolutionary days. The evidence against them was overwhelming. Witness after witness testified against them, showing graphically how their villainous activities had resulted in the death of many people, the Ekaterinoslav pogroms organized by them having been among the worst of their kind in old Russia. The prisoners sat stolid, apparently crushed by the damning stories that poured from the lips of the witnesses. It was a vivid recital of revolutionary heroism on the one hand and of counter-revolutionary treachery on the other. On either side of the prisoners stood Red Army soldiers with naked swords. The massed crowd of workers listened breathlessly to the stories of the murders committed by the prisoners. In the early days of the revolution such rats as these four would have been given short shrift and an early firing squad; but now, with the workers uncontested masters of the situation, they would probably be let off with short sentences. We did not remain till the end of the trial.

From time to time trials of such murderers and spies, who were a prominent prop of the czarist regime, take place in various cities in Soviet Russia, as fast as some chance or other brings about the exposure of these vermin. A few weeks before, in Moscow, we attended the trial of one Krott, a provocateur in Irkutsk before the world war. At the same time, in the very next room, two ex-czarist officers were being tried and convicted of brutally murdering a soldier in 1913. Little did these two worthies think when they cold-bloodedly shot down that peasant lad 13 years before that the day would come when they would have to face a Workers' Court and make amends for their crime. They were given two and three years apiece in jail. The workers, victorious in the revolution, are inclined to be merciful even to such unspeakable creatures now that their fangs are drawn and they can do but little harm.

Workers' Clubs.

IMPORTANT institutions in the various cities of Soviet Russia are the Workers' Clubs. These are the real social centers of the workers. There is nothing comparable to them in capitalist countries. They are equipped with innumerable departments for the education and entertainment of the workers, such as libraries, schools, theaters, gymnasiums, chess rooms, billiard rooms, rifle ranges, etc. They are maintained by the unions, either by individual unions where these are large enough, or otherwise by a combination of unions. They are tremendously popular. They exist in all the industrial centers and are rapidly on the increase. Tomsky, the head of the All-Russian Trade Union Central Committee, recently stated that during the past two years the number of these clubs has increased 120 per cent. Usually the workers pay small membership dues, 10 or 15 cents per month. The clubs as a rule are located in great mansions or other

splendid buildings that were formerly the palaces of the rich.

In Ekaterinoslav we visited three of such clubs: that of the metal workers, that of the building trades, and a general Workers' Club. All are splendid institutions. They were so thronged with workers that it was often difficult to thread our way through the innumerable rooms and departments. All three have big theaters and that night were running moving picture shows. The metal workers' club, enormously popular, is located in the steel mill district. The building workers have outgrown their present establishment and are building a magnificent structure hard by. The general workers' club, with 4,000 members, is located in a former capitalist club house. The furnishings are rich and luxurious.

Leningrad.

FROM Moscow to Leningrad is about 450 miles. The last time I traveled it was in 1921. It then took 20 hours on a dilapidated train. Now our party covered it in 12 hours on a train up-to-date in all essentials. As we approached the city the smoke pouring from the forest of factory stacks showed that Leningrad is also experiencing the revival of industry common throughout Soviet Russia. In 1921, the many factories, now humming busily, were closed and dead. The city, which, in 1917, numbered 2,000,000 inhabitants, had been reduced to 800,000, principally because the workers, confronted with industrial paralysis, had fled into the country to escape the famine. Now the city is rapidly recovering. It numbers approximately 1,450,000 people and is steadily increasing. The Nevsky Prospect was alive with activity; whereas in 1921 it was a bare streak of desolation, all the shops being closed and the walls a-tatter with the remnants of proclamations posted up during the previous years of revolutionary struggle.

We were met at the depot by Ugaroff, secretary of the Leningrad Trades Council, and a body of other trade union leaders. We were whisked by auto to the Hotel Europe. This is the biggest hotel in Leningrad, patronized principally by diplomats, miscellaneous foreigners and local NEP-men. These elements are given the privilege of paying very freely for what they get. The profits of the hotel go to repair and build homes for the workers in Leningrad. The general manager was formerly a machinist.

Smolny.

WE had only three days to spend in Leningrad so had to utilize our time. Our guide, Hourwich, was a wonder at his trade and a dramatically revolutionary figure such as one can only find in Soviet Russia. He had been a soldier in the struggle against Yudenitch, an agitator, a president of a trust, a representative of the Actors' Union, etc. He was literally saturated with the history of the revolution and he knew Leningrad and all its institutions like a book. Before going to the factories, we decided to visit those three famous revolutionary centers, Smolny, the Winter Palace, and the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The Smolny Institute was the headquarters of the workers' forces in the revolutionary struggle against Kerensky. It was there they arrived at the historic decision to seize power from the Kerensky government. While we were visiting the place a meeting of peasant delegates was in progress in the very hall where this decision was made, and they insisted upon our speaking to them. Formerly Smolny was a seminary for daughters of the nobility. Now it is the headquarters of the Leningrad Communist Party. Many of those whom we encountered praised the accuracy of John Reed's book, "Ten Days That Shook the World," which portrays the stirring events that centered around this birthplace of the revolution.

An interesting feature of this historic building is the room in which Lenin lived and worked in the early revolutionary days. It is a very plain room in a building filled with luxurious quarters. Every square foot of the high walls was covered with wreaths of red flowers sent by worker organizations from all over Russia in honor of the great leader, Lenin.

Another interesting place in Smolny was the "House of the Peasants." This is a network of living rooms and offices. Here the peasants come from all the surrounding country to present their grievances and proposals regarding taxes, land division, etc. In the last two years 37,000 peas-

ants passed through this "house," of whom 8,000 used the hotel accommodations, which cost only 5 cents per day per person. It is only one of the many vital centers of contact with the peasants that the Russian workers have established.

The Winter Palace.

THIS great palace, home of the czars since

Peter the Great, was built in 1735. It was burned in 1837 and later rebuilt. It is located on the banks of the Neva. It was in the vast courtyard of this palace that took place the slaughter on Bloody Sunday in 1905, when the priest, Gapon, led thousands of workers to the palace to ask the czar for redress of their grievances. It was also the scene of the orgies of the decadent Russian royalty. It is fitted out in ostentatious splendor, but it lacks the oriental gorgeousness and barbaric garishness of the Moscow palaces. Now the whole palace is a museum.

One large section is a museum of revolutionary history. This contains pictures, documents, and relics of all the struggles against autocracy, from the uprising of the Decemberists, a century ago, to the overthrow of the Kerensky government in 1917. There is a "life-sized" reproduction of a cell in the Schlusselberg fortress, with seven wax figures of prisoners. The cell is constructed of material taken from the old fortress. There are numberless pictures of strikes, executions, terrorist acts, of prison scenes, underground party life, of workers' leaders, of revolutionary struggles, etc. A visit through this section of the museum is an education in the long and bitter struggle of the Russian workers for emancipation.

The luxurious living rooms of the palace remain just as they were before the revolution. They are a vast treasure-house of rich objects of art. Even in the heat of the revolutionary struggle little was stolen; a close check-up is possible because of the existence of books, apparently designed to prevent thievery by the former servants, which contain detailed diagrams of each room and exact descriptions and locations of every object in them. Only a few pictures, of particularly hated members of the royalty, showed any mutilation. Everything was intact. The clock and calendar in the room of Alexander II indicated the exact minute when he was killed, 3:34 p.m., March 31st, 1881. It was in the spacious and rich apartments of Nicholas II that Kerensky maintained the headquarters of his government.

The St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress.

THIS infamous prison, often called "the cradle of the revolution" because so many of the workers' leaders were confined there, sprawls on the banks of the Neva opposite the Winter Palace. Its tall, needle-like spire is the highest built point in Soviet Russia. The fortress was constructed by Peter the Great in 1703. The first political prisoner to be kept there was the son of Peter the Great, whom the latter wanted to get rid of. For more than 200 years thereafter the fortress was used to confine political prisoners. At this place were executed the Decemberists rebels 100 years ago. The prison was used especially to incarcerate the revolutionary youth. It has been described as a great spider which lived on the blood of the best youth of Russia. We visited the cells of Kropotkin, Gorky, Trotsky, and many others who had been active in the struggle upward of the Russian working class.

The St. Peter and St. Paul fortress was an especially horrible prison. All the prisoners were kept in solitary confinement. To prevent them from communicating with each other, the engineers made the walls of solid stone three feet thick. But this was in vain. Even the slightest tapping of one's finger nail on the wall is audible in the next cell. The prisoners talked with each other through a sort of Morse code, in spite of the harshest punishments for so doing. This was their only relief. The place was tomb-like in its silence. Even the corridors, where the guards walked, were heavily carpeted to kill all sound. The prisoners could hear no noise from outside, except the distant tolling of a bell every hour, which was a special torture for them. With nothing to do, many prisoners went mad. A horror was "the Judas," a peep-hole in the door through which the guards spied upon the prisoners. Many prisoners rotted from scurvy for lack of fresh food. The dark cell was a terrible place. Completely bereft of light, almost without air, and freezing cold in winter, prisoners were kept in this horrible dungeon for many days for the

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LENIN

Short Stories of His Life

(3)

LIVING ABROAD.

LENIN, altho abroad, was well acquainted with the situation in Russia. He followed developments there very closely and attentively.

He knew exactly the change in the economy of the country and the stand of the parties and groups. He was especially interested in following the building up of the party organizations and their work. Thru personal connections and letters he settled the conflicts among his comrades. Towards comrades there was a different attitude on his part and on Plekhanov's. The workers tell that when they came to Plekhanov he received them in a superior way and tired them out with lecturing. Lenin approached them in a simple way and they could talk to him all day and all night. He had learned his manners thru close contact with the workers. In the early nineties, when he prepared some party leaflet, he questioned one worker so long that the worker, wiping the sweat from his forehead, said: "It is easier to do overtime work than to be questioned by you." Lenin took notice of this and learned to put his questions in a different way. But still, during his time as head of the People's Commissariat, he could be boresome enough for some people—the indifferent Soviet workers and the insincere internationalists. But the rank and file Bolsheviks, as well as his closest friends, took all their troubles to him and he helped them find the solution. They did not regard him as the omniscient authority and they could criticize him severely and differ with him. But they stuck to him unflinchingly, and together with him they created the iron cohort of the Bolsheviks.

And throughout his party life, there stood beside him his wife Nadesha Krupskaya. As a teacher she had her own sphere of work, but most of her time was devoted to the party work. She was secretary of the group and the party and she conducted the correspondence of Lenin with the comrades.

"From the Spark, the Flame."

THAT was the slogan of "Iskra" (Spark), launched in 1900 in Munich. The headquarters were later moved to London and then to Switzerland. It was one of those historical papers by which epochs will be known. Its followers in exile and in Russia were those who are still the backbone of the Russian Party and leaders of the revolutionary movement of the world. On the editorial staff were three "old-timers," Plekhanov, Axelrod, and Vera Zassulitch, and three of the "young" ones, Lenin, Martov and Potresov.

In the leading article it was stated how the socialists are gaining ground in Russia and the workers' movement spreading out. But the weak point of the movement is its heterogeneity, "Kustarnichestvo," as Lenin called it. The word means "handicraftship"—the primitive method of isolated circles and groups against the centralized czarist government. Absolutism can be overthrown only by a united, strongly organized, centralized army of the foremost fighters of the working class. Without such a party, Lenin said, our fight is as if the peasant should go with his club and his plow against a modern army.

There were many deviations from Marxism, theoretical and practical, and the Iskra started a merciless fight against them. It became the force unifying the emigrant colonies with the factories and mines in Russia and the exile camps in Siberia. All questions of the international and Russian policy were explained. Also the problems of the Russian labor movement. There were always workers' letters in it, and the everyday questions of the organizations reviewed.

Many comrades who accepted the views of Iskra did not like the harsh tone of the paper in criticizing the different views. But in time they learned that this was the best thing about the paper. So many of those so "harshly" criticized became deserters or traitors to the movement. And the workers were thankful to Lenin,

slightest real or imagined infraction of prison rules. In consequence many died of pneumonia and tuberculosis. On a stairway to an upper block of cells is still to be seen a heavy wire screen placed there to keep the desperate prisoners from killing themselves by jumping to the floor below. This terrible prison is a fitting memorial of the monster, Peter the Great. After the February, 1917, revolution, the czar's ministers got a taste of their own medicine by being confined in this prison for a short time.

who had warned them in time. All over the country, the rank and files felt that now there was a leadership in the party. And they followed it devotedly. One phrase especially was emphasized by Iskra—"the professional revolutionist." Many did not understand this, and many misinterpreted it. It was denounced as "conspiracy," "Blanquism," and so on. Lenin pointed to conditions: Czarism is organizing its own "workers' societies," its intention is to catch the revolutionists. We must turn them into fields where we can expose the spies and conduct the class struggle. But there are some prerequisites: (1) No revolutionary organization can be strong without a solid and permanent group of leaders. (2) the more the elementary workers' movement grows, the more necessary it is to give to it a strong nucleus. (3) It must be composed of persons who devote their whole life to the revolution and learn revolutionary work as a trade. (4) Only in this way is it possible to keep the spies from coming in; and (5) Only with such an apparatus can new elements from the working class be drawn in and schooled to become the leader of the class struggle. Lenin wrote:

"Let our fighters not feel hurt by severe criticism, because when I speak of the insufficient preparation, I must first apply the remarks to myself. I have been a member of a circle, which had broad connections and far-reaching aims, but we, its members, suffered heavily from the consciousness of being only 'amateurs,' and that in a time when we could convert a famous proverb to read: Give us an organization of the revolutionists and we will turn Russia upside down." And the more I think of the feeling of shame that I felt at that time, the more bitter I feel against those false social-democrats, who profane the honored name of revolutionists with their moral preachings, and do not understand that our task is not to recommend the lowering of the revolutionist into an amateur, but to raise the amateur to the rank of the revolutionist."

The same raising of the level to the revolutionary craft was the aim of many of Lenin's articles throughout his career. In 1902, he wrote the famous "Letter to the Comrades About the Organization." This was an answer to a Petersburg worker who had written about the organizational problems. Lenin explains why the organization at that time must be strictly secret. There cannot be such a democracy as is possible in democratic countries. This lack of democracy can be made good only by the good conduct of the party workers. Therefore regular reports and instructions are needed. In every factory and shop, there must be a nucleus of the party. Thru one member it must keep contact with the section and city committee. Every committee must organize assistant groups around itself. Some of these groups must consist of party members only. In others maybe only one is needed, and not even that. But all these groups together must build a whole, must be the backbone of the workers' movement. Especially responsible is the work of the propagandist. The students are always eager to become propagandists immediately. This is not advisable. They should first participate in the work of the nuclei. So the comrades must be educated for the various fields of work. And in this work only it will be apparent who will be the leaders.

And to those who think that Lenin was a "dictatorial character," as the Mensheviks have said, it is necessary to point out how Lenin always listened to the arguments of everybody, especially of his opponents, and took a stand only after a thorough examination and hearing of all sides.

"THE WORKERS PARTY AND THE PEASANTS."

AN article with this heading appeared in the first issue of Iskra. In Russia they were just celebrating the fourteenth anniversary of the liberation of the peasants. Lenin explains how this had been "the liberation of the peasants from the land." The peasants had been compelled to buy their own land from the landlord. And still they were not free citizens, but regarded as a lower caste. There were special peasants' taxes, they were subject to corporal punishment and they did not have the right to settle where they pleased.

It is characteristic that this "liberation" could be carried out only by subduing the revolts of the peasants against it. And now the peasants are compelled to rent additional parcels from the landlords and go out as wage-workers in order to pay the interest to the usurers.

Only together with the labor movement, Lenin explains, can the peasants achieve his real liberation. The workers must aid the peasants in their fight against the remnants of feudalism, and exploitation. There are two class conflicts in the country: between the landlords and the peasants, and between the employers and the proletariat. The former controversy is now in the foreground. The liberation of the peasants means the furthering of capitalist development. This is the immediate aim of the peasants and they must be supported in it.

In 1902, Lenin wrote a pamphlet in which he explains to the peasants the questions of the workers in the cities. By means of statistics he shows how the poor peasants are compelled to turn to wage-labor and how they for their own sake must be interested in the fights of the workers. The program of the Workers' Party in the peasants' question must be: with all the peasants against the remnants of serfdom; with the poor and the middle peasants against the bourgeois landlords and the big peasants. Immense lands are in the hands of the landlords, the church and the crown. A large part of them had been peasants' lands before their "liberation" in 1861. After that the peasants were compelled to buy or rent those lands. Therefore the return of the land and the hundreds of millions of rubles extorted from them must be the first demand. The pastures, the fishing-grounds and the forests, taken away from them, must be given back. The committees of peasants must divide up the lands and adjust the grievances of the peasants. Those are the general demands of all peasants. They have in some places started to realize them, but have been declared robbers and rebels. The czarist troops have raided the villages. Now it is up to the workers to help the peasants and organize. United they will win.

"What Is to Be Done?"

IN 1902 Lenin's pamphlet, "What Is to Be Done?—About the Burning Questions of the Labor Movement," was published. It was a summary of the Iskra policy. Lenin made his main attack on "Economism," which had gotten new encouragement from Bernstein's attack on "Marxian doctrinairism." The Economists had explained that the movement must be limited to immediate economic demands because the workers instinctively incline to that, and the political fight was too dangerous. Lenin explains how the workers, of their own initiative, can come only to trade unionism. The Socialist consciousness must be given to them by science. All bowing down to the elementary instinctiveness of the workers, the lowering of the socialist policy into pure trade unionism, prepares the way for the utilization of the labor movement as a tool in the hands of capitalism. (How terribly this prophecy was realized during the war!)

"Lenin points out the dangers of the spontaneous labor movement growing faster than the group of experienced leading elements. So much good fighting spirit and energy will be lost. Therefore it is urgently necessary to create a party which is able to react immediately to the questions of the day and to give the slogan which unites the whole working people in action. Afterwards, to the critics who said that he had in this pamphlet overemphasized the importance of professional revolutionists, Lenin answered in 1907 with a comparison drawn from military life. He asked how a man would be looked upon who would say that the Japanese overestimated the necessity of an adequate army before the war! Don't these critics understand that in order to get results from an action it is necessary to concentrate all the forces on the main task? That was the case at that time—the creation of the organization of professional revolutionists was the main task and it could not be overestimated.

* * *

The next short story from Lenin's life will appear in the coming issue of the Saturday Magazine of the Daily Worker. It will contain a vivid description of one of the most significant incidents in Lenin's life and in the course of the Russian Revolution. It is the famous London Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party that will be described in the next story. Without a knowledge of the nature of this Congress no full understanding is possible of the contending forces in the revolution. Be sure to read the next issue of the Magazine!

The Humble Charwoman

(The Case of "Mrs. G.")

By FLORENCE PARKER.

The charwoman! To some of you, no doubt, the word may conjure up visions of a stout, comfortable "body," full of bustle and good-humored gossip.

Certainly the type exists. One of my friends is fortunate in receiving three weekly visitations of just such a "char-lady," as he invariably calls her.

And herein lies the point of the matter: there are chariadies, but there are plain "chars," as well. The former may possess comfortable homes, may work some hours a week to help out the husband's or children's earnings. The latter undertake the work in grim earnest in order to keep body and soul together. The charlady is able to select jobs comparatively easy and congenial. The "char" has to take any job that offers.

I should like to tell you something about a gallant little "char" of my acquaintance—her story is but a replica of countless others in many of its details.

Mrs. G., or Liz as she is more generally known, is small, thin, and ferretty-looking. She has a hunted look in her eyes. Her makeshift clothes hang about her shrunken form in lopsided disorder. Her hair hangs about her head in much the same fashion. Liz apparently has no time to stop and consider the blessed advantages of bobbing. By the look of her she might be anything between 45 and 60. As a matter of fact, she is 35.

Liz works chiefly at cheap lodging houses, where she has worked up a connection. Their mistresses, often harassed enough themselves, try to get what is known as "the last ounce" out of her. Such scrubbing, scouring, beating, and polishing as Liz is set to do ought surely to leave the lodging houses at the height of spick-and-spanness. Unfortunately, the ancient dwellings, and the furniture and fittings within them, have so long been subjected to the murkiest kind of grime that they seem unable to shake it off, even under the ministrations of such an expert and indefatigable worker as Liz.

Liz goes out to work at whatever time may be required of her. The

hour at which she leaves off charing varies. Sometimes, but as a rule only during "spring-cleaning" time, she is lucky enough to be able to go on working without more than a half hour's break or so from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Liz's working day, however, neither begins nor ends with her out-door charing. Not by a long way. This insignificant-looking little creature has a family of four at home, and they, and the home, such as it is, require looking after. The family consists of an ailing husband and three young children; the home, of two "basement backs." Liz had had two other children, who had died in infancy: "mercifully for them and everyone concerned," is the mother's dreary conclusion, as she thinks of the fate of the three who are left all day in the charge of her irascible and disabled husband. (It would be equally correct to say that he was left in their charge.)

He had been foreman at a laundry works. He and Liz had been getting along fine, and had a tidy bit put by. Then the accident had happened owing to some defective machinery. He had been injured and incapacitated from further work. He had a beggarly sum as "damages," and a pension which did not suffice to cover even the most elementary needs of the family. He is unable to earn a penny at home, even by such means as addressing envelopes, and the like, as the shock of the accident has shattered his nerves and robbed him of all power of concentration.

So Liz, the little wife and mother, who in the ordinary way would have had enough to do in looking after the kiddies and the home, and cooking, Liz has had to step in and play sole bread-winner as well. Now you will understand why I find it difficult to limit her working-day to any special hour. Of course, the neighbors do what they can, but . . .

"Mrs. G. looks so bedraggled I scarcely like to have her seen about the place," said a new employer of Liz recently — the smartly-dressed ladyland of a superior "board-residence." "And did you notice that greedy sort of look in her eyes? I went over the things in the larder yesterday, after she had gone—I feel sure we shall miss something one of these days."

Child Slavery

Tobacco fields in the United States are slave pens for children!

The Children's Bureau of the United States department of labor is authority for this statement. An investigation conducted by the bureau was followed by a report that did not sum up the situation in those words—but the facts of the investigation more than justify them.

"Thousands of little children, boys and girls, are being forced to toil long hours at nauseating labor in the tobacco fields of the South and New England," says the report.

They must perform "two of the most tedious and disagreeable tasks" in tobacco cultivation: "sucking" and "worming." Sucking consists of breaking off the side branches of the tobacco plants. Worming is the task of picking worms off the leaves and squashing them.

The report reveals that the children engaged in this range from 7 to 12 years of age in the South and in the Connecticut valley one-third of the children are between those ages. One-third of the total are girls. The investigators found the hours of work to be between ten and thirteen hours a day—and these in the hottest months.

"The children complain that their backs ache from working over the plants; that pulling off the suckers hurts their hands; that the strong odor from the tobacco makes them ill.

"Worming is so disagreeable and, according to some workers, so irri-

tating to the skin that premiums are occasionally offered for it, or the children are threatened with severe punishment if any worms are found on the tobacco after the work is finished."

Such is child labor in but one—and that a comparatively small-industry in the United States. Even more atrocious than the conditions in the tobacco plantations is the slavery of children in the cotton mills of the South, the canneries and fruit farms of the West and the knitting and silk mills of the "more civilized" states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, not to speak of "cultured" Massachusetts.

Stand by Sacco and Vanzetti.

What is the life of a worker to a capitalist? Nothing. One or two slaves less makes no difference to the system.

But the life of a working class militant is considered by the capitalists a positive menace to their profits and power.

That's why Sacco and Vanzetti are kept in jail.

That's why the determination to take the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti,

For the reasons that the capitalists are against Sacco and Vanzetti, the workers are for them.

Come to the mass demonstration against the frame-up of these two workers that will be held in Chicago, in Plasterers' Temple, on Friday, May 28, under the auspices of the Chicago branch of the International Labor Defense.

But, My Dear!

The Story That Will Come True When—



(Future photo by Wm. Gropper)

"But, my dear," said the girl with a twinkle in her eyes, "this is so sudden! I hope my 'sweetie' will do this soon, but I did not expect my boss to do it."

But the boss was in earnest. "Don't go out on strike," he pleaded. "Don't go out and you'll get what you want. Honest t'gawd I'll see that you girls get a raise this week and the washroom will be cleaned and the ventilation system put in."

"But, my dear," said the girl (with the same little twinkle) "you chased me out of the office a month ago before we were organized. You fired Marie and Anna, and you threatened the rest of us. And now you are willing to do all this!"

But the boss didn't remember. "I'll

make you forelady and your shop committee will be O. K.—but don't pull the strike. My gawd, girls, what a chance ya got!"

"But, my dear (same twinkle), how different you talk! And DO get off your knees. (I wish my 'sweetie' was on them!) If you give our demands there will be no strike. And, my dear (still the same little twinkle), you sure have taught the girls what a union can do."

Now, all this has happened—ask the girls in the Ladies' Garment Workers. And it will happen again and often, if women will learn what the men are learning. A union will make the boss do what your husband may not have done!

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." THERE'S this about our movies. No matter how much we cuss at "stern triangle" dramas (and I do) with their poor, neglected wives who fall victim to handsome hell-raisers; and the jazz films where shapely sylphs are easier to look at than the scenarios are to stomach; and the sob-sister "mother-love" things, which are worse than any—there are occasional pictures of welcome relief like "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."

You'll enjoy this picture: good old hokum and slapstick, that's true, but knit with cleverness and good clowning. The young "hero" in love with a girl on a billboard advertising shoes meets the original, falls in love with her and wins both her and a cross-country walking contest netting him a paltry \$25,000. All this after many difficulties, of course, which furnish an hour's gay entertainment.

In one scene our hero gets over a fence, lets go and gets caught on a protruding nail. Hanging there, he is about to pry himself loose when he suddenly notices a precipice below him which looks a mile deep. When he quickly nails himself to the fence with nails he pulls out of this fence and then the fence suddenly gives way and he toboggans down the mountainside you'll double over with laughter (just as the girl on my left did, and, mind you, she has a natural dislike for slapstick comedy). And then the fence blocks the road and our hero calmly proceeds on his cross-country hike while other contestants hikers lose ground thru the blocking of the road.

There's a scene where, with a berry-stained face, he is found by a country sheriff with a watermelon in his pants

and a chicken under his sweater, which breaks thru with its beak at the wrong moment. We stayed to see this scene over again—and the following one, with our hero in jail and on the rock-pile. "Making little ones out of big ones" has not been known as a funny situation, but Harry Langdon makes it that. When you see him cracking stones with a loaded revolver, given him to assist in his escape, you will lose your dignity.

There are, and have been, better films. Harry Langdon, the comedy star, is not Charlie Chaplin, nor even Harold Lloyd in "The Freshman." But Lloyd had a real scenario that time and Chaplin—well, there's only one Chaplin. However, Langdon is an artist. Bits of perfect mimicry and clowning were worthy of Charlie himself, and certainly worthy of seeing by our tired agitators. Go ahead, comrade, it's good fun. There's little "weight" to this picture—if that's what you are looking for. It is plain hokum—good hokum that you will laugh at and chuckle over in recalling.

The girl on my left said it was "a scream" and, mind you, she doesn't like broad comedy. The girl on my right, who is very non-communicative (there are women like that) admitted, "It was good."

Walt Carmen,

Workers go to movies. You do. What movie have you seen this week and what have you to say about it? Serious "drammer," or plain hokum—whatever you have seen—tell us about it. Make your review short—no more than 500 words—and send it in to The Magazine Supplement, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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THE determined thousand P. tain the fight to improve their condition has not flagged mill owners to their "slaves." paign of twelve to all. Apply their power, clubbing, jails and the American in Passaic the striking aspect. May is in the sun mills, where a out on strike, quated law, w state of New the Civil War, tions, meeting etc., etc., and sheriff to dis anyone who f provisions one of the riot act.

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How I Was "Deported" - By Harry Tarr

THE determination of the sixteen thousand Passaic strikers to maintain the fight for the improvement of their conditions to a victorious end has not flagged, and the failure of the mill owners to break the backbone of their "slaves," after a desperate campaign of twelve weeks, is now obvious to all. Applying all methods within their power, such as police, arrest, clubbing, jails and the press, church and the American Legion, the situation in Passaic and in the vicinity of the striking areas assumed a different aspect. Mayor Burke, of Garfield, who is in the employment of the Botany mills, where six thousand workers are out on strike, dug out an old, antiquated law, which was passed in the state of New Jersey in 1861 during the Civil War, prohibiting demonstrations, meetings, public assemblages, etc., etc., and authorizing a county sheriff to disperse, arrest and shoot anyone who fails to obey any of these provisions one hour after the reading of the riot act by the county sheriff.

On Monday, April 13th, Mayor

Burke of Garfield invited Sheriff Nimmo of Bergen county to read the riot act before the strikers and thus to break up their meetings, arrest the leaders, prohibit picketing in whatever form and proclaim martial law.

Under that law the strikers would not be allowed to assemble, which would mean losing contact with one another. In the meanwhile the gates of the mills would be thrown open and in due time all the workers would return to work at their old conditions, losing faith in the union and its leaders. Then the workers would submit to the will of the employers without protest, and perhaps another reduction in wages to make up for the losses sustained during the strike. And Hurrah! for the American flag, which flies and embraces so many wonderful people who are willing and ready to do anything to protect the profits of big business, such were the beliefs and conceptions of the big and powerful owners and their servants.

Right after the invitation, Sheriff Nimmo, who presumably knew of the plans of Mayor Burke, immediately appeared with one hundred and fifty sworn-in plain clothes men, armed with riot guns, at a big meeting, which was held at Belmont Park Hall, where over three thousand strikers were listening to the speakers discussing the arrest of their leader, Weisbord, and the atrocities and brutality with which the police dispersed and broke up the demonstration of the children of the strikers on Saturday. The sheriff jumped up on the platform, read the riot act and ordered the peaceful gathering to clear the hall. In the meantime the guerrillas took advantage of their power, which was intrusted to them, and cracked a few skulls of the strikers with their nightsticks, while the police were busy arresting the speakers and the most active strikers.

Two days after martial law was proclaimed and the riot act read a friend of mine and myself made our way to Passaic to see how the authorities of Bergen county were enforcing "law and order."

At the headquarters of the union we met several people, among them members of the Civil Liberties Union and a number of the League for Industrial Democracy, including Norman Thomas. The ladies and gentlemen of the respective organizations came to test out their rights as free American citizens, not to violate the law and order, oh no, but merely to see whether it was possible to be arrested for speaking to people who came voluntarily to listen and to discuss constitutional rights in the great and free democratic America.

At the office of the union there prevailed a strenuous and nervous tension as a raid was expected any minute. All the leaders were practically in jail under heavy bail, all meeting halls were closed by the police; there was no contact possible with the masses, yet those of the more fortunate strikers who were still in the office and not in jail were far from pessimistic. On the contrary, in spite of all the events which took place in the last few weeks they strengthened their will power, tightened the ranks, inspired all with their enthusiasm and were determined to fight fearlessly.

In the afternoon an open meeting was arranged by the Civil Liberties Union and the League for Industrial Democracy with Norman Thomas as speaker. Coming to the place where the meeting was supposed to take place, we found the meeting over and Norman Thomas arrested and taken to jail as soon as he mentioned the name of Weisbord and that the entire meeting lasted not more than a few minutes. While we were standing and listening to the story of our kind informant, we noticed mounted police on motorcycles with side cars, automobiles, trucks filled with plain clothes men carrying shotguns in their hands ready for action, rushing in our direction. Seeing that, the crowd instantaneously separated, moving in all directions. My friend and I assumed a dignified pose, walking as we knew nothing about the entire affair. But it seems our "disguise" did not help us much, as a motorcycle with a police-captain in the side car turned around toward us, commanding we obeyed his "gentle request." He

jumped out of his car, and here I thought that that short, stocky fellow with a loud and authoritative voice to stop. Having no choice in the matter, with small piercing eyes and an exceptionally heavy jaw moving from one side to another, a big revolver protruding from under his belt, and a huge nightstick in his hand, was ready to kill us first and arrest us afterwards. "Where do you come from you sons of b—, and what in hell are you doing here?" poured forth from his "lady-like" mouth. Learning that we were from New York, his vocabulary began to choke the air: "You god-damned Communist coming here to disturb our peaceful and law-abiding community. . . . You better get to hell out of here as fast as lightning, or you'll be landing in a hospital, you sons of —, and never come back to this town, or you'll stay here for good" (meaning the cemetery).

Fortunately, a bus bound for Passaic was approaching and we hopped on, thinking we finally got rid of them. But we noticed, as we turned around,

that a motorcycle was speeding, following our bus. In its sidecar a guerrilla, rifle in hand, was pointing in our direction. The ride to Passaic seemed rather a long one, as he stopped practically at every point the bus halted. We surely thought that we would be dragged from the car and put either in jail or hospital, as we were ceaselessly watching the moves and actions of our "guardians." To confess, the journey was not a very pleasant one, tho we pretended to be quite happy and gay, making casual remarks to our neighbors about our royal departure from Garfield. Finally we reached the border line of Passaic and as soon as we crossed to the other side of Passaic our watchful and "respectable" citizens of Bergen county halted, waited a few minutes and then turned back with a satisfied broad smile on their faces saying: "Well, we got rid of two terrible agitators, now everything will be quiet and peaceful." But the struggle is going on.

Who Is Pilsudsky? -

JOSEPH PILSUDSKI got the inspiration to become a polish edition of Napoleon and Mussolini at the same time. He is well known to us in this role. Joseph Pilsudski comes from the polish nobility. He is himself the owner of an estate in the Vilna district. Today he is the ruler of a large part of Poland with the ambition to rule the whole of Poland and to carry his ambitions even further.

His dream of dreams is to "unite" Poland with the Ukraine, where the workers and peasants are now living freely, having gotten rid of the landlord and capitalists, many of whom were of polish nationality. He dreams of a Poland "from sea to sea" from the Baltic to the Black Sea. *HW 2100*

Pilsudski's program is his own personality, the army, the general staff, and war. He looks upon the people as a butcher does upon a poor lamb. He is a militarist and imperialist much of the type of the 18th century. He tries to give birth to Polish romanticism, to revive old Polish glory.

Whom does Pilsudski represent? First, the petty bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia, part of the rich peasantry and those of the military who are looking for victories on the battlefields. Pilsudski is the inspiration of militant, middle-class nationalism.

On the international field Pilsudski believes that there is hope for him there. England would be glad to have a man like him in Poland, because, when she decides to wage war against the Soviet Union, Pilsudski would be ready to serve. Pilsudski is dreaming of war against the Soviet Union. He is a militarist who believes he has many grievances against the terrible bolsheviks.

He wants "glory" for Poland. In his latest lecture he says: "The chief of the army must produce victories in order to raise the prestige of his country."

This is Pilsudski's program.

He came into prominence from the Polish socialist party, which he joined early in his youth, in 1892. In 1894 he became the editor in chief of the central organ of the Polish Socialist (P. P. S.) "Robotnik," in which he propagated not Marxism or Socialism, but "unity of the Polish nation against the czar." He was arrested and exiled to Siberia for five years. Following that he was again arrested and spent some months in the famous tenth pavilion in the Warsaw fortress. There he simulated insanity and was sent to Petersburg to an asylum, from where he escaped with the aid of a friendly doctor.

In the revolution of 1905 Pilsudski, for the first time, showed what he was really fighting for. He went to Tokio to ask the Mikado of Japan for financial assistance to organize the struggle in Poland against the czar. On the day he reached Japan the Polish Socialist Party organized a protest against participation in the Russian war against Japan. Pilsudski failed to get support from the Japanese government because the latter



Pan Pilsudski Imitating Senor Mussolini.

had no confidence in him. Pilsudski always fought against the unity of the Polish workers with the Russian revolutionary organizations.

After the revolution of 1905 Pilsudski went to Galicia, Austria. There he sought, with the aid of the government of Francis Joseph, to organize a "Polish army" for future war against the czar. He succeeded in this and fought in the world war under the imperialist flags of the central European powers.

With the birth of the Polish republic Pilsudski became the head of the "people's government." This government, composed of reformist-socialists (Moraczewski, leader of the P. P. S. was premier) and rich peasant party leaders, first of all, turned against the workers. The then existing Workers' Councils were outlawed. The workers' press was suppressed. The "people's" militia fired on workers' demonstrations. Workers were dragged to jail.

The strike of the railroad workers was answered by the militarization of the railroads. The mission of the Soviet Red Cross, then in Poland, headed by Bronisław Wesołowski, prominent leader of the revolutionary socialists in Poland, together with his comrades, were murdered by the Pilsudski-Moraczewski political police. Many other revolutionaries who re-

turned to "free Poland" met the same fate.

When Paderewski succeeded Moraczewski to the premiership, Pilsudski remained the marshal of Poland and head of the army.

In 1920 Pilsudski led the war against the Soviet Republic.

Pilsudski's present revolt must be looked upon as an attempt to establish a military dictatorship of left wing fascism. Pilsudski is fighting the right wing fascist element headed by General Haller, also a famous butcher of the Polish workers and peasants, who is supported by the big landlords. His headquarters are in Posen, formerly the German part of Poland.

Pilsudski's revolution has nothing in common with the workers. On the contrary, Pilsudski's uprising was made for the purpose of preventing a workers' revolution, which is fast maturing in Poland. The workers will take power in their hands, not with Pilsudski, but against him, against his colleagues from the right wing of the Polish Socialist Party and the so-called Workers' National Party. The workers will establish their rule under the leadership of the Communist Party of Poland in alliance with the poor peasantry and the oppressed national minorities.

The War of the Flags - By Marsh

BLACK-WHITE-RED? Or, Black-Red-Gold? The imperial emblem of the Hohenzollerns or the national standard of the Weimar republic? Over such vital questions do German cabinets seem to fall!

The cabinet of Herr Luther proposed that the merchant marine flag, which contained in its upper left-hand corner the emblem of the carpenter of Doorn, should fly side by side with the Black-Red-Gold banner of the republic on German diplomatic buildings abroad. It was necessary to placate the citizens of the Reich in other countries whose royalist tastes could not stomach the sight of the republican flag with its implications of exiled monarchs and scorned princes. Or so the cabinet maintained. And while all the parties jockeyed for position the widespread monarchist-fascist plot was unearthed, the support Luther expected from the nationalist followers of Count Westarp was alienated and the cabinet fell in a vote of lack of confidence.

Interesting as the war of the flags may be, our story must go a little deeper. As the name Achilles assumed when he hid with the women during the Hellenic wars may never become known, so we may have to remain forever ignorant about the real preferences of the elusive German citizens living abroad on the flag that should wave over German diplomatic buildings. But the efforts of Herr Luther are not so unfathomable. At least, we may venture a good guess.

The empire which was crowned at Versailles in 1871 is in a sad state. All that is left of it is Wilhelm at Doorn, a crown-prince who is hooted by mobs when he ventures into the streets, and a determined band of monarchist officers. Nor is the cherished republic of the ancient priest of Social-Democracy, Kautsky, with its constitution of Weimar, in a much better condition. The Reichstag has disintegrated into a dozen parties. The republic of Hindenburg and Stresemann and Scheidemann is threatened from one side by the revolutionary proletariat and from the other by monarchist and fascist plots. And every cabinet rests upon a temporary turn of fortunes, the wish of American or allied finance capital coalitions, and other unstable phenomena.

The cabinet of Mr. Luther, like that of his predecessors, was beginning to feel the ghastly hand of oblivion. Made up of a dubious combination of four of the center parties it had to reply not only to the accusing finger of the nationalists for its Dawes Plan-Locarno-Geneva adventures, but to the tremendous demand of the broadest sections of the people for the confiscation of estates of the ex-princes. With the former, a gentleman of the accomplishments of a Luther, whose words and deeds smack of the spirit of the founder of the Society of Jesus, might without much difficulty come to an agreement. With the latter it was next to impossible.

In the face of the twelve and a half millions of names signed to a petition demanding a popular referendum on the expropriation of the ex-princes, Herr Doktor Luther, like Lot, turned his face definitely from the left and to the right. What better way, under the difficult circumstances, of securing a good Reichstag majority for a cabinet than to woo and win the votes of the Nationalist bloc? For Spring has come even to unfortunate Germany. And what better posies might a lover present to his fierce nationalist lady than the proposal to legalize and make obligatory the use of the old imperial emblem, which is as sweet to the heart of the Nationalists as the memory of a sighing maiden's first love?

But no proposal is an unmixed blessing—if you will pardon the scrambled metaphor. With the arms of the Nationalists coyly supporting him, the dear Doktor Luther calculated upon securing the passage of a measure in the Reichstag to provide for settlement of the royal claims against the

state thru legal adjudication, and so overcome the unpleasantness of the ex-rulers' estates being expropriated entirely by the popular referendum, twelve and a half millions of votes for which hung over his head like the sword of Damocles.

However much he might love this new amour, our poor Herr Doktor had already pledged his fidelity to another. At London and Locarno and Geneva the reluctant groom had thrice been wedded to the American and allied bankers. And this vulgar marriage for money was never approved by the virtuous Nationalist spinsters. They snubbed Dawes as mercilessly as they did Briand; even the aristocratic

Chamberlain received just as little consideration.

What to do? Our Don Juan Luther is in a quandary, a mess, a pickle, so to speak. On the very eve of the vote for his flag proposal, chortling at the thought that the republican motion for a vote of lack of confidence will be snowed under by a Nationalist rally to the cabinet, the police of our unfortunate premier uncover the monarchist plot. The love-sick Nationalist damsel was wearing armor under her brassiere!

The Nationalists are furious at the expose! They denounce the past crimes of Luther and his cohorts at Locarno, London and Geneva! They

abstain from voting! The cabinet falls! So does the curtain.

The German masses still wait patiently for a referendum on the expropriation of the princes. The semi-fictitious foreign German citizen who demanded that the monarchist flag be flown on the diplomatic buildings abroad has been lost in the shuffle.

The only serious casualty was Don Juan Luther. It is rumored that he is soon to replace Herr Osser as president of the Germany Railway Company. In his retirement he will, doubtlessly, often muse over the amours of his youth; his wooing of the Nationalists will be one episode in his loves that he will hardly ever forget.



The workers and peasants of Germany on their march to victory. The war of the flags now taking place in the fatherland of the "Kaiser" is only a reflection of the deep disintegration in the capitalist system of Germany. The moment is approaching when the landlords and capitalists will no longer be able to rule. At the same time the workers and peasants will become ready to take power into their own hands. Then, and only then, will the conditions be created for a successful solution of the difficulties of the German masses.

TO EXPLOITED WOMEN

By H. C. WEISS.

COME, you women from the hovel,
Come you outcasts from your lair,
Drop the broom and drop the shovel,
Let the loom stand idle there.

Can't you hear our legions marching
To the battle with a song?
Can't you see the red flag arching
O'er ten million workers strong?

From the slums and from the mill-shops,
From the ocean and the mine,
From the sowing of the wheat crops
They are coming—fall in line!

For the pregnant day approaches,
The immortal First of May,

When the slave no longer crouches
To a fetish called "obey."

But will swell the ranks of labor
Marching to the fray as one,
Though the masters bare the sabre
And their henchmen load the gun.

Oh, the martial, martial music
Of the "International,"
And the "Marseillaise" music
Will be sounding over all,

And the fighting "Red Flag" chorus,
And the Transport Workers' song—
Oh, you will, you must be for us,
Fall in line and march along!

TO OUR READERS!

Beginning with this issue, the New Magazine will be edited by Alexander Bittelman. Robert Minor, the former editor of the magazine, has been appointed as editor of the Workers Monthly.

FEATURES OF THE NEXT ISSUE.

A story on Sacco and Vanzetti.
South America thru the eyes of a Communist from the United States.
Why the American capitalists persecute the foreign-born workers.

A story on the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.
A special women's section.

Other features to be announced later.

Cartoons by Fred Ellis, William Gropper and others.